

At Random

PEOPLE

Two members of MSSC mathematics department were elected to leading positions in meetings of Missouri mathematics organizations.

Mr. R. L. Boehning, head of the math department, was elected President of Mathematics Association for Advancement of Teacher Training (MAT2). He was elected at a meeting in Columbia March 31 of the Missouri Council of Teachers of Mathematics (MCTM).

MCTM is a statewide organization to provide for exchange of ideas between public schools and college faculty. It is a state branch of MCTM; MAT2 is an affiliate.

Mr. J. Larry Martin was elected Vice-President of Mo-Kan Council of Teachers of Mathematics. The meeting was held April 2 at Sirloin Stockade in Joplin.



Dr. James V. Sandrin, assistant professor of education, was recently invited to present a paper at a special session of the National Conference of the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development in Minneapolis, Minn. The presentation was entitled "Individualizing Learning Programs for Primary and Middle Schools."

The ASCD represents public school, college, and university personnel committed to creating conditions in schools and society which encourages each individual to become a fully functioning person.

ASCD is concerned with the improvement of education generally but especially in curriculum and instruction, through the promotion of programs and practices which further the realization of individual potential.

At Random

EVENTS

Mu Sigma Gamma held their annual Officer Induction and Little Sister Recognition Banquet on March 29 at the American Legion Hall at 6th and Joplin. The purpose of the banquet besides introducing and recognizing the Little Sisters and the officers of the organization, was for the alumni of the fraternity to get together and to give out recognition and service awards.

Awards were given out to the graduating seniors of the fraternity; Tom Fenton, Tom Jensen, Randy Stanley, and Bob Stevens. Another award was given for the member of the fraternity who had done the most during the past year. This year, the award was given to two individuals, Craig Smith and

Dr. Clark I. Guilliams recently attended the annual Southwestern Psychological Association Convention in Dallas. Dr. Guilliams is professor and head of the psychology department at MSSC.

History professor Robert E. Smith is the author of a new book, "Chemical Engineering at Oklahoma State University: 1917-72."

Smith is married to the former Ann Huber. They have two children, Rob, 6, and Theresa, 4.

"OSU has one of the oldest schools of chemical engineering

Randy Stanley.

George Hosp, the past President, pointed out an interesting fact about the new officers and the members of the fraternity. "All of the new officers have been inducted during the last year, and more than half of the members were inducted last year."

Speakers at the banquet were George Hosp, Scott Hickam, Scott Brothers, the President for the coming year, and Mike Rhoads, the new Vice-President.

Hosp summed up the fraternity's past and future in saying, "We are really ready for the next year, everybody is doing their job. We have had a pretty good year and we will have an even better one next year."



"Hairy things" happened on the MSSC campus this year, as faculty (and student, too) sprouted beards and moustaches and various other types of facial hair adornments as part of the centennial celebration for the City of Joplin.

Mallory to speak (from page 1)

State College in Springfield from 1964 until 1971 when he accepted the job as Commissioner of Education.

His professional experience began in 1956 when he served as history advisor at the University of Missouri Laboratory School in Columbia. In 1957, Dr. Mallory became assistant superintendent of schools in Columbia and later in 1959 took the position of assistant superintendent for the Parkway School District in St. Louis County.

From June 1964 to October 1964, Dr. Mallory worked as Dean of the Evening Division for the University of Missouri at St. Louis before assuming the office of President at SMS.

Dr. Mallory graduated from Southwest Missouri State College with a B.S. in Education in 1954.

He obtained his Master's in 1957 from the University of Missouri in Columbia and went on to receive his doctorate in 1959.

Dr. Mallory was born in

Springfield, Dec. 26, 1932. He married his wife Joann in 1954 and they have four children, Dennis, Christopher, Stephanie, and Jennifer.

»Crossroads« are here!

Pick them up in CUB 103



LOBO

Lobo entertains capacity crowd

Hey kid, do you want to make record?"

Since answering that simple question, Lobo has emerged with phenomenal impetus on the music scene. His chance meeting with the questioner, Phil Gernhard, now his producer-publisher, resulted in the 1971 release of "Me And You And A Dog Named Boo" — and a million-selling gold record for his first singing-songwriting efforts. "I'd Love You To Want Me," from Lobo's "Of A Simple Man" for Bell, quietly emerged as a No. 1 record in the country. The style of "I'd Love You To Want Me" reveals a lot about Lobo, the person—a young man with maturity in touch with his feelings, and confident enough of his expression to buck the jucous-rock, bubble gum, easy trends—and make a success of the challenge.

In his appearance on campus last week, Lobo sang honestly and afraid musically and lyrically. In his songs, he writes of endings and beginnings, of loving and hating, and these are the emotions he showed MSSC.

Kent LaVoie (Lobo) is of French-Indian heritage. He enjoyed a childhood and early youth which could possibly be termed average American—not very poor, not very rich, not very happy, not very sad.

Lobo came to record at producer Phil Gernhard's invitation while he was singing his way through St. Petersburg Junior College, aiming for a veterinary career. He acquired the nickname of Lobo during his schooldays, and when asked as to the choice of "Lobo", meaning timber wolf, he replies, "I honestly don't remember. I hope one of my friends from school will tell all and let me know."

Lobo enjoyed moderate success with local semi-professional bands, doing small clubs six nights a week to earn tuition.

A stint in the Army followed, with Lobo using the months to further concentrate on his writing. In the spring of 1971, "Me And You And A Dog Named Boo" was written, recorded, and became one of the best selling songs of the year. Two other hit singles followed: "She couldn't Do Magic," and "I'm The Only One." In December 1971, Lobo withdrew from live appearances to write and record all the material for his current album, "Of A Simple Man."

Lobo is presently involved in concepts for his next album, to be recorded in England early next year.

"The pub" is becoming an increasingly familiar place on college campuses across the nation, a recent national survey shows. "The pub" is a dispenser of beer, a college-owned tavern.

Spurred by widespread lowering of legal drinking ages, colleges are opening, with more frequency than in the past, places where students can drink.

Most of the campus bars serve only beer and wine. Twenty-five cents for 12 ounces of beer is standard, usually slightly lower a price than offered off-campus. College officials hold the liquor licenses in most cases, but student organizations own and operate a few.

Princeton University opened a pub earlier this year. It's located in an old library building next to the new library.

3 complete doctorates at various universities

Three instructors at Missouri Southern State College have completed requirements for the earned doctoral degree. Dr. Edward Phinney, Dean of the College has announced that Tom L. Holman has completed the doctor of education degree in history at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater; Henry G. Morgan, Jr. has completed the doctor of philosophy degree in English at the University of Colorado in Boulder; and Julio Leon has completed the requirements for the doctorate in business administration from Arkansas University in Fayetteville.

Holman, an assistant professor of history, received an associate of arts Degree from the Coffeyville, Kansas, Community Junior College, the bachelor of science degree from Southwestern College of Winfield, Kansas, and the masters degree from Kansas State College of Pittsburg. He has done graduate study at Purdue and the University of Missouri. Holman has been at MSSC since 1962. He was on leave of absence for study during the 1971-72 school year. Mr. and Mrs. Holman and children live at 1322 West Daugherty in Webb City.

Morgan, an assistant professor of English, joined the MSSC faculty in 1971. He holds a bachelor of arts and masters degree from the University of Southern Mississippi at Hattiesburg. After serving in the United States Marine Corps, Morgan had teaching experience at the University of Southern Mississippi at Hattiesburg, Western Carolina University at Cullowhee, N.C. and the University of Colorado at Boulder. Morgan and his wife, Sandra, live at 3014 Missouri in Joplin.

Leon is an assistant professor of business and economics. He has received the AB Degree at Universidad Tecnica in Santiago, Chile; and the MBA at North

Texas State University. Leon had seven years teaching experience in his native country before

coming to MSSC in 1969. He and his wife Vivian, live at 2828 Connecticut in Joplin.

What drills a square hole?

If a round bit is used to drill a round hole, what would you use to drill a square hole?

This is the question Mr. J. Larry Martin put to his Calculus II class. Though the first reaction was that it cannot be done, they came up with the answer and one student, freshman pre-engineering major Mike McKee, made a model of the effective shape.

The answer is the Reuleaux Triangle, which consists of both circle and triangle. It is patented, according to Mr. Martin, and used for a variety of purposes. The principle is employed in the Wankel engines being used in

newer cars, in which it replaces the space-wasting up-and-down movement of pistons with the more compact turning motion of the triangle.

The same principle turns the slides of a film with the proper timing. Moving pictures, Mr. Martin explained, are made of stills shown rapidly in sequence to give the impression of motion. However, unless a brief pause is made for each frame, the film appears as a blur. The rounded but also cornered shape of the Reuleaux Triangle allows both smoothness and pause.

Also, he said, it is used to drill square holes.

Dr. Ferron to do research in radiation at Argonne Lab

Dr. William Ferron will be heading toward Chicago this summer for research in the field of radiation in bacteria. He will be working at the Argonne Laboratory in Argonne, Illinois, 20 miles outside of Chicago.

The Argonne Laboratory is chiefly for atomic physicists research, Dr. Ferron explained, but one medical research building exists for studying the effects of radiation on people.

He will be working on the genetic damage inflicted under differing wavelengths of light, the effect of blacklight on the normal repair processes of bacteria. Dr. R. B. Webb of the laboratory will be working with him.

Dr. Ferron has been in contact

with Dr. Webb for the last few years, and was invited to use the facilities there; since he was free this summer, he accepted the invitation for approximately June 20 to August 17. He is looking forward to the opportunity, as he said he has had little chance to do research work for several years.

The Visiting Professor Scholarship Program, which is chiefly set up to allow professors from nonresearch-oriented institutions to do research during the summer, is paying much of the expenses. The program is sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).

Dr. Ferron first began working seriously in this field several years ago, doing research on it for his Ph.D.

'Pub' becomes familiar site on campus

"They come pouring out of there and over here like lemmings at 11 o'clock," said Bernard Gavin, the university official who runs the pub.

Like most campus pubs, the Princeton establishment sells pizza and sandwiches. It has pool tables, live music on weekends, and even a female bouncer. On an average Saturday night, students go through 15 kegs of beer.

"The university decided it would rather provide a place here for the kids to drink than having them drive someplace else," said Gavin.

Since 1971 when the voting age in elections was lowered to 18 the legal age for drinking alcoholic beverages has been lowered in 19 states. Another dozen states or so

are expected to do so by July.

A recent survey of 429 colleges, roughly one-fifth of those in the nation, found that 102 have a place on campus where students can drink. They range from a beer tap in the cafeteria at the University of Northern Iowa to a full bar atop the new student union building at the University of Wisconsin's Milwaukee campus. Forty-one per cent of the schools with bars did not have them four years ago.

The survey was conducted by Robert Rainville, director of the student union building at the University of Rhode Island.

Although some campus pubs run on a break-even basis, most are making money. This survey indicated the colleges expect to make an average profit of \$4,500

a year on beer and wine sales. Many said they will use the money to underwrite some of the cost of campus food services.

Most of the colleges said there had been little opposition from local residents or parents of students. To no one's surprise, they reported that 89 per cent of the students favored having a place to drink on campus.

A sampling of bars near campuses indicated no great loss of business because of the opening of on-campus pubs. Bar operators said students apparently have a beer or two at school, but leave campus for any "serious" drinking. They also noted that the present generation of students adopted the habit of leaving school to drink before on-campus pubs became common.

College spent \$400,000 in financial aids

By PECKY SPACKLEN

(Associate Editor)

Some \$480,000 in financial aide was the amount MSSC spent during the 1972-73 school year, according to Mr. Richard Humphrey, director of aids and awards. Slightly more than 500 students participated in the many-faceted program, with approximately 161 scholarships issued.

Under the title of financial aids are 12 specialized categories. Figures were not available concerning money situations of selective service, veterans, social security, or short term loans. Funds in the other 8 areas totalled: work study, \$155,000; national defense loans, \$111,000; bank loans, \$80,000; student employment, \$53,000; scholarships, \$32,000; educational opportunity grant, \$19,000; nursing loans, \$15,000; law enforcement, \$15,000.

Nine individuals serve as a committee for administering scholarships. This committee consists of the director of student personnel services chairman, college financial officer, director of financial aids and awards, director of admissions, two faculty appointed by the dean of the college, one faculty member appointed by the faculty senate, and two students chosen by the student senate.

Applications for all scholarships, works and loans are available in the Financial Aids Office. Qualified applicants receive consideration without regard to race, creed, national origin, color or other non-merit factors. Deadlines for receiving of applications vary among programs, but the usual dates are April 1st, fall term, December 1st, spring term, and May 1st, summer.

Scholarships are issued mainly upon past academic performance of students, while at MSSC or high school. Qualifications vary from high academic achievement students to average grades (GPA 2.0) or average students; from no need for funds to high degree of need. When two or more applicants have equal credentials, the committee generally awards scholarship to the most needy student according to the income level of families and number of children in the family.

MSSC Regents and Trustees offer two areas of scholarships. These are the President's Scholarships, awarded to the 1st and 2nd ranking students in the 8 high schools in Jasper county, and Dean's Scholarships, awarded to students in the upper 10 per cent of graduating classes, on the basis of one for each 50 students in a graduating class.

Individuals who have demonstrated success or high potential in athletics, writing, yearbook activities, dramatics, math, and music performance are offered performing aids and awards. Recognition of outstanding senior and college students is the goal of the E. H.

Green Achievement Award and Spencer F. Bartlett Respect Sward, respectively.

The Educational Opportunity Grants Program makes available grants ranging up to \$1,000 for students who demonstrate exceptional financial need. Assistance is only offered on an eight semester basis. Under this program, a student is not required to repay assistance received. Eligibility for a grant is determined through the use of a family financial statement based on parental income information.

College work study is designed to provide part-time employment for students from low-income families who must support themselves in college. Work is found on or off campus, at an hourly rate of \$1.60, with students from the lowest income level given preference. Students may work 15 hours a week during classes and up to 40 hours in summer or vacation periods. No repayment is expected after graduation.

Loans up to \$1,000 per academic year are available to full-time students in need of financial assistance. Special consideration is given to high academic students, although an average GPA is all that is required. A loyalty oath must be signed and a promissory note for the amount of the loan. Repayment periods vary in accordance with capability, but a \$15 minimum monthly installment is required. These requirements are the criteria for the National Defense Student loans program.

Selective service relates to undergraduate deferments, generally issued for the entire school year, with college officials notifying draft boards of student's status. Applications are accepted year round, the draft board being notified at the student's withdrawal from college.

GI benefits are approved on the basis of a certificate of eligibility from the Veterans Administration office. A certificate of attendance for each veteran must be sent to government offices before payments are made. If a veteran receives more money than he is authorized to, he is responsible to repay the over amount. No deadlines are imposed on applications.

The Social Security office notifies the college in these cases, the college certifying back of student's full time attendance. Any changes must be reported to

both offices and will be dealt with there. Applications are accepted all year.

Nursing loans and scholarships are issued to those students needing financial assistance in studying to enter the nursing profession. Maximum amounts loaned per academic year range up to \$1,500. A promissory note (legal document binding the student to her repayment obligation) must be signed by the borrower. Deadlines for applications are the normal dates as scholarships, but will be accepted year round.

A work program for student employment is set up by the college to assist students who need a job while attending school. This program is essentially the same as the college work study, with the same requirements and restrictions applying except that employment is on campus only. Preference is given to those qualified to fill job openings and with experience in related fields. Applications are accepted and reviewed at any time.

Students needing assistance

while seeking an education in the field of law are aided under the program of law enforcement. It makes loans available to students enrolled in courses applying to some law degree and approved by the school. Repayments begin 6 months after completion of courses studied full time. Usual deadlines on applications apply.

The bank loan program is administered jointly by Office of Financial aids and area banks and financial institutions. Up to \$2,500 per year may be borrowed, with no interest rate as long as the student is attending college. After leaving college, repayment begins in 10 months at a minimum of \$30 a month and 7 per cent interest. Applications can be taken any time during the year.

Short-term loans permit full time freshmen and sophomores to borrow $\frac{1}{2}$ fees up to and not exceeding \$100 a semester, and full time juniors and seniors to borrow all fee money except \$40 a semester. Part time students are only allowed a maximum of half the total cost for a semester.

These are payable at the first of each month or as directed by a promissory note. All loans are to be paid back during each semester loaned. Preference is given to the earliest applicants.

Sponsors of short-term loans include: Arnold E. Irwin Fund; David Pearl B'Nai B'Rith Loan Fund; Edna F. Gaither Memorial Fund; Joplin Business and Professional Women's Club Loan Fund; Joplin Life Member Club Telephone Pioneers Loan Fund; Mitchell Loan Fund; Patricia Smith Memorial Fund; Rangeline Lion's Club Fund.

All programs are directed toward recruitment of student who possess one or more of following criteria: student with financial need; student with high academic competence; student with special talents; student who has characteristics of outstanding leadership.

MSSC's financial aids department has a goal to serve students and help defray increasing costs of education.

McAuley, Carthage win history meeting awards

McAuley Regional High School, Carthage Senior High School, and MacDonald County High School were named Sweepstakes winners for the best over-all presentations during the first Missouri Southern State College History Conference April 25.

Outstanding individual awards went to Marti Chitwood, Carthage, and John Early, MacDonald County.

Ten awards were given to schools for their presentations during the conference.

Schools and their awards were: Diamond, most knowledgeable display; McAuley, most captured feeling of an era; Neosho, best musical display; Lockwood, best contemporary art display; Riverton, Kan., best multi-media display; Carl Junction, most realistic presentation; Parkwood ROTC, best historical display in science and technology; Seneca, best display of local artifacts; Diamond, best display of art; and Galena, Kan., best display of history.

Some 200 students representing 15 schools participated in the conference sponsored by members of the history and

political science faculty at MSSC.

Dr. Robert Markman, member of the history faculty, spoke on "Political Trials Since the Civil War."

Math league presents awards to Carthage, Columbus schools

Approximately 268 persons, representing 23 area high schools, attended the Math League awards picnic the evening of April 30 in the Student Union Building.

Over-all winners in team and individual competition through the past year were recognized, and four scholarships of \$200 each were offered.

Carthage took first honors in the class L team competition, and Columbus finished first in Class

M. There was a tie in Class S between Diamond and Riverton.

Individual winners were, in Class L, Forrest Strobel, of Memorial, Class M, Joleen Wary of Columbus, and in Class S another tie, this time between Roger Clark and Sarah Nelson, both of Riverton.

The four scholarships were offered to Jill Burgi of Carthage, Jerry Eaton of Columbus, and a tie between Roger Clark and Sarah Nelson, both of Riverton.



Mr. Rochelle Boehning, on behalf of the Math Department, accepts a plaque from Miss McCormick, retiring mathematics teacher. The plaque, to hang in the Science and Math building, is to list the winning teams in Math League competition for ten years, beginning in 1967, the first year of the Math League.

Martin speaks at meeting of national math teachers

The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics held its fifty-first annual meeting in Houston, Texas, April 25-28. Mr. J. Larry Martin, MSSC mathematics instructor, presented a talk entitled Ap-

plications of Piagetian Cognitive Development Research to Mathematical Education: Theory and Research.

Mr. Martin participated as a panel member at this his third national convention.

Apathy: Is it a serious problem?

By JILL CASE
Chart Staff Writer

"I am almost convinced that a human doesn't enter into any relationship unless he anticipates some reward."

This is the conclusion of Dr. J. Merrell Junkins in a discussion concerning apathy, defined as lack of interest, lack of emotional involvement. He considers apathy the result of wrongly placed reinforcement, or reward.

"It is my opinion that people are reinforced for being apathetic, and not reinforced for being active. For behavior to be established and maintained, some type of reward is needed. Apathy is reinforced: hard workers are not rewarded, the ones rewarded are those who just put out enough to get by."

Rewards, he said, are different for different people, which is why a person may be apathetic in one area and not in another, with another person exactly opposite. One aspect of this is behavior which is unconditionally rewarded—a person is rewarded for working by money, and rewarded for not working by money through welfare. No contingencies have been placed on behavior, and whether he works or not may depend on what reward the person values: the reward of being useful or that of being idle.

This goes beyond just money, Dr. Junkins explained. In class, mediocre work may get the same grade good work does. The student doing good work may begin to gear himself lower, just high enough to get that grade—the reward unconditionally given. The only factor which will keep his attempt all-out is the self-reward of knowing he did a good job.

The biggest manifestation of apathy Dr. Junkins has seen in classes is that when an assignment is made, "students view it as 'another hurdle I have to jump,' nothing to do with learning. This is my fault as a teacher."

One college student, an elementary education major, has said that her apathy in class is not the fault of the current teacher, but that of years of apathy too longstanding to be broken in one class. It began back in grade school and was reinforced, until now, she said, "Even in the perfect learning situation, I would just sit there and be apathetic." However, Dr. Junkins insisted that what is important is not when it started, but how to stop the apathy now, by not reinforcing it.

He does feel that apathy in school is developmental, beginning far back as a result of not feeling responsible for one's own behavior. Specifically, he said, "I suppose it begins the first time a kid has a question and it isn't answered or he isn't given an opportunity to find out the answer. 'You'll find out about that later'—that sort of putoff."

One book which made a distinct impression on him is "Education

An essay on apathy

Apathy equals non-involvement equals alienation. Thus might an equation be created to explain the seriousness of non-participation on American college campuses today, and particularly on the campus of Missouri Southern State College.

Sociologists have been concerned with the problem of alienation for some years now, as have political scientists, as have other academicians. The problem, it seems, is neither unique nor new.

The apathetic student is described as the non-involved students who is described as the alienated student. He is one manifestation of the alienated American sociologists have described as "faceless, opinionless, lacking commitment and independence."

He is the nonvoter who avoided the polls in November because of a vague, frustrated animosity toward the American "choice." He is the nonvoter who avoided the polls in the student elections here last month because he felt his life was of little concern in the social structure of the college and that his opinion was of little value

teaching, he noted, is being revived.

"I don't mean to imply it is all education's fault. The same thing occurs in business and industry, where workers are paid by time, not effort. Pay isn't related to behavior—partially it is, I suppose, but it's really all or nothing." He feels that workers could be paid by output rather than by the hour, which does not encourage them to go beyond the minimum effort which will attain the paycheck.

Outside of school and employment, for general apathy he suggested as one factor the Eric Frohm "becoming a market-oriented shell." This occurs when a society is caught up in tradition: rules and regulations which were essential in the beginning eventually lose their reason for existing, but remain. People become accustomed to obeying laws and following traditions for which they see no reason, until they lose a feeling of responsibility for their own behavior, but are controlled and propelled into overcomformity. They are reinforced for apathy, for when someone goes outside the law, he is punished.

"It is hard to say if the situation is worsening. The complexity of life now makes it look so: if my whole life was walking behind a mule, how could I demonstrate apathy? It used to be that everything was related to survival and one couldn't be apathetic.

"It could be that this is a transitional period—we have much more leisure time and no knowledge of how to spend it."

Another psychology professor with an idea involving carried-over semesters is Dr. James T. Volskay. His proposal involves

to his representatives in student government, and who felt that his action of voting would make little difference when all was said and done.

Some have attempted to blame education and the "mass production" concept of education they feel they are subjected to.

But others take a materialistic slant, and Melvin Seeman, a sociologist, says that alienation—or apathy—exists to "the degree of dependence of the given behavior upon anticipated future rewards." In other words, the individual will participate in those activities which are demanded of him and beyond those, only in those which are somehow self-rewarding.

Educators have long recognized this idea and have been heard to exclaim to students that they should attend a certain concert, or play, or some other event because of its value to their total educational experience.

But to so many students education is that which is received explicitly from books and which consists of specific skills being specifically taught. The educators' task, thus, is very

much like telling a six year old child he should practice the piano because of how much enjoyment he will have someday in the future. The child cannot appreciate and understand the future. And the student cannot understand the enrichment of his educational experience, because he has a set definition of education; he has set goals; and education of a lifetime requires a lifetime to achieve.

Apathy in elections exists because an individual cannot conceive of his behavior's having any effect upon the outcome or the ultimate result sought. It is a feeling of powerlessness. It is a feeling of meaningless of the actions involved.

A long scientific paper could be written on the subject. It would probably end up saying nothing that hadn't already been said. What needs to be determined, perhaps, is whether there is any more or less apathy today than 20 years ago, 30 years ago, or 50 years ago. And whether the quality of life has really suffered one way or another.

One can, after all, become terribly apathetic about the subject of apathy.

me that students aren't learning, then I'd be concerned."

Concerning attendance at convocations and athletic events, he considers that unimportant.

"I'm an MSSC fan—I like to see them win—but I don't go to all the games. I'm not apathetic if I don't like basketball, and I don't like basketball that much."

"People say it is a sign of apathy that students don't go to convocations. It may be a problem of who we're getting to speak, but students probably wouldn't go no matter who we had. If you're sitting in the Union drinking a Coke, and you have a choice of doing nothing or going over the gym to hear someone talk, it's natural to do nothing."

For the amount of apathy Dr. Volskay does observe, he at first suggested that a contributing factor might be that many students of this generation have had things handed to them "on a silver platter," and have never had to work. He then decided that if a factor at all, it is an extremely small one.

"I had to work as a child growing up, and I put myself through college. I'd say I was as apathetic as any student now."

In a study conducted by Dr. Clark Guilliams' Measurement and Evaluation psychology class for the Senate Involvement Committee, the word 'apathy' was never used. The survey itself was called an involvement study.

Dr. Volskay feels the word 'apathy' has been overused to the point where it is meaningless to many people. "Apathy" itself is the right word—I don't think non-involvement means quite the same thing—but like 'male chauvinist' it has been used to

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One man's opinion:

Indifference pervades country today

By ANDRE GULDNER
Associate Editor)

There is a pervading feeling of indifference in the country today. An attitude of, "What the hell — it's got nothing to do with me." One of the most glaringly blatant examples is the current Watergate affair.

Here is an incident which has caught the President of the United States and his top, "trusted" aides with their political pants down. Here is an incident which exemplifies the baseness penetrating our governmental structure today. Here is an incident which showed a former Attorney General of the United States and several upper-echelon officials calmly lying to the nation on television, in the press, and in the courtroom.

Here is an incident which exposes the possibility of misappropriation of millions of dollars

by a man who is constantly reminding us that he is the President. And here is an incident which brought to light the fact that self-congratulatory telegrams were used to justify the mining of Haiphong Harbor, downright fraud in any language.

It is odious that such goings-on are being perpetuated by the people who govern the greatest nation on earth. Individuals who have the power to destroy humanity as we know it by the simple expedient of picking up a telephone or pushing a button. It would seem that integrity should be a character attribute of anyone holding the trust of the American people in their hands.

Perhaps it is a sign of our times, the beginning of the great downfall. Recent polls have shown a growing awareness of the Watergate scandal and the expression of belief by over fifty

per-cent of those polled that Richard Nixon was aware of the incident, perhaps even before it took place. It would seem incongruous that if his chief-of-staff in the White House knew about it, he wasn't alerted to it.

But the opinions often stated by many of the citizens polled is, in effect, one of easy forgiveness. Nixon is our President—even if he did know about it, so what? The so-what is the ensuring of the continuance of our democratic form of government. The so-what is the fact that if Nixon did stoop to such cheap, illegal tactics, or was aware of the what are we doing entrusting him with the vast powers of the Presidency. The so-what is the probability that such tactics, and possibly baser ones, are not indigenous to the Presidency alone, but filter down through the entire governmental structure. The so-what

brings forth the question; if you can't trust the President, who can you trust?

If ordinarily, Joe-Blow citizen had committed or participated in such actions, he would have been very likely prosecuted for lying, stealing, committing espionage against the Federal government, fraud or a host of other such charges. So why should Richard M. Nixon or John Mitchell or any of the others involved be exempt from censure and penalty? Because they are high governmental officials? No—they men, like any others, who had the good fortune of being elected to high-paying and prestigious offices by the citizens of a democratic country. The deference should be shown to the offices they represent, not to the men who fill the positions.

Many commentators have pointed the finger of accusation

at the Congress of the United States by stating that it was that body which allotted the powers to the Presidency. That it is the legislators who should exercise a system of checks and balances. But, it is really more basic than that because the people elect the President and the people elect their Congressional representatives. No, the fault has to lie with the people.

It is high time that the citizens of the United States begin paying a little more attention to their system of government and to elections of the individuals they designate to run that government, rather than paying so much attention to the pursuit of happiness. Because if this system fails, the opportunity to pursue happiness will be drastically curtailed. A second car, a boat on the lake or higher mortgage on the house will be a thing of the past.

It is also time for the power to be restored to the people, for the will of the people to be fulfilled as they were promised, for a more fundamental, grass-roots form of government to be reinstated. It's time for a housecleaning. Perhaps the outcome of the Watergate investigation will result in such a change. I certainly hope so.

Volunteers sought for jobs

Interested in a summer job, which will help others, as you broaden your own horizons of travel and learning?

The Committee of Liberation Schools in Southeastern Illinois is looking for volunteers who feel they have the confidence and capability to teach. No teaching certificate is required, but the Liberation Committee is interested in college students of all fields, who feel they are versatile, outgoing, and could accept the challenge of teaching.

Teachers will be needed in the fields of First Aid, Reading and Literature, and Mathematics, to teach students in the area of Cairo, Illinois, who have only the equivalent of a 7th grade education after graduating from High School, but are eager to learn what is necessary to prepare them for college. Although this will be organized on a volunteer basis, room, lodging, and board, will be provided to all volunteers.

If anyone is interested in helping to improve our nation's Educational System, by working under this summer program, please contact the Chart office, or phone 781-6058.

MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE COLLEGE Joplin, Missouri

FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE SPRING SEMESTER 1973 May 14, 15, 16 and 17

Four days have been set aside for final examinations. There will be no regular classes in session during the four day period. One hour and fifty minutes has been allowed for each examination period with 20 minutes provided between periods. Examinations are to be taken in the same room where classes are held during the regular term, unless otherwise indicated.

NOTE: If any student finds he has four examinations in one day, he should contact the Dean of the College for permission to shift one examination.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1973

	<u>EXAMINATION SCHEDULE</u>
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 9:00 & 10:00 a.m. -----	8:00 - 9:50 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 11:00 & 12:00 a.m. -----	10:10 - 12:00 noon
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 1:00 & 2:00 p.m. -----	1:00 - 2:50 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 9:00 & 10:00 a.m. -----	3:10 - 5:00 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1973

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 10:00 & 11:00 a.m. -----	8:00 - 9:50 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 8:00 & 9:00 a.m. -----	10:10 - 12:00 noon
Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 2:00 & 3:00 p.m. -----	1:00 - 2:50 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 2:00 & 3:00 p.m. -----	3:10 - 5:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1973

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 8:00 & 9:00 a.m. -----	8:00 - 9:50 a.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 11:00 & 12:00 a.m. -----	10:10 - 12:00 noon
Classes meeting on TTh, between 10:00 & 11:00 a.m. -----	1:00 - 2:50 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 12:00 & 1:00 p.m. -----	3:10 - 5:00 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1973

Classes meeting on MWF/Daily, between 12:00 & 1:00 p.m. -----	8:00 - 9:50 a.m.
Classes meeting on MWF/TTh, between 3:00 & 4:00 p.m. -----	10:10 - 12:00 noon
Classes meeting on MWF/TTh, between 4:00 & 5:00 p.m. -----	1:00 - 2:50 p.m.
Classes meeting on TTh, between 1:00 & 2:00 p.m. -----	3:10 - 5:00 p.m.

EVENING DIVISION

Evening Division instructors will administer final examinations on the last day the class was scheduled to meet.

INSTRUCTORS FOR EVENING CLASSES:

Please inform your classes that the College Union Bookstore will be open for Evening Division students ONLY from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., May 14, 15, 16 and 17 to check in books. Emphasize that each student must clear with the Bookstore and the Library before grades will be issued.

Student press faces problems on campuses across the nation

An increasing number of student newspapers are cutting all financial ties with their colleges, many with misgivings about whether they can survive such independence.

A few have "gone independent" of their own accord, feeling that that is the best way to insure their editorial independence. Some, like the University of Michigan Daily and most of the Ivy League papers, have always been independent, surviving on revenue from subscriptions, advertising, and university purchase of large numbers of copies for faculty members and administrators.

Most of the papers that have recently cut their institutional ties, however, have been forced to take that step by presidents and governing boards of public institutions, who are reluctant to finance a paper that they are unable to control. Such administrators feel they have been placed in an increasingly untenable position by several recent court decisions.

In two major rulings, the courts have defended the constitutional rights of the student press at public institutions.

The first case, Dicky v. Alabama Board of Education in 1967 became a landmark case. The court prohibited administrative censorship of a student newspaper. It ruled that the president of Troy State College (now Troy State University) could not expel a student editor for criticizing the Alabama state government.

The second case, Antonelli v. Hammond in 1970, dealt with the amount of control a college administration may exert over a student newspaper. A Massachusetts court ruled against Fitchburg State College's attempt to prevent the student paper's publication of a controversial article by Eldridge Cleaver.

The court said that the administration of a state university could not censor or prevent publication of an objectionable issue. Such censorship constitutes state interference with

freedom of the press, the court said.

A recent federal court ruling in North Carolina may set a new precedent if the decision is upheld by a U.S. circuit court. The president of North Carolina Central University, a predominantly black institution, withheld the student paper's funds, charging that its black editors were discriminating against whites. He feared that such a position could affect the college's federal aid.

The court ruled that the president could neither censor the newspaper nor support it financially, since it could compromise the paper's freedom by doing so. The decision has been appealed and is scheduled to be heard this month.

Private institutions do not face the same dilemma. Any censorship they impose on student publications is viewed by the courts as their prerogative as private publishers.

The response of many state-college presidents to such judicial decisions has been to move their student newspapers toward financial independence. The University of Florida is one example.

Stephen C. O'Connell, president of the university, has been embroiled in a series of battles with the student newspaper, The Florida Alligator. Last year he tried to prevent the paper from publishing abortion referral lists, but was overruled by a Florida court.

The state attorney general ruled that college presidents could neither censor student papers nor be held liable for any damaging statements made in them. However, Mr. O'Connell contends that the board of regents says he is responsible for the contents of the paper as its delegated publisher. Since he cannot control the paper, Mr. O'Connell has been trying to

transfer his role as publisher to another body.

Last summer he appointed a professional administrator as editor-publisher of the paper, which would have, in effect, turned the student paper into a university paper. The board of regents rejected the plan.

Mr. O'Connell has now set up a committee and instructed it to come up by Nov. 15 with a plan for the Alligator's independence, and to have the paper completely independent of university funding by Jan. 1.

In a special referendum this fall, University of Florida students voted 8-to-1 to continue funding The Alligator with student fees.

Mr. O'Connell's mandate has raised numerous questions for the Alligator staff. Without university funding, what kind of capital will the paper have? Will it be allowed to retain its assets, which amount to \$217,000 on such items as typesetting equipment, paste pots, and typewriters? Will it be able to use university facilities?

"Independence is the answer," says Randy Bellows, student editor at the University of Florida. "The question is, How will we become independent? If going independent would kill the newspaper, then there is no purpose in becoming independent in the first place."

The university administration is holding up the neighboring Florida State University paper, The Flambeau, as a model for the Alligator to follow. The Flambeau was forced to go independent when the university president, Stanley Marshall, concerned by the same restrictions as Mr. O'Connell, ended his role as publisher and withdrew university funds from the paper.

The future of The Flambeau, which became independent on

Sept. 1, is uncertain.

"We were a non-profit corporation that was beginning its activities without any capital at all," says Larry Polivka, chairman of the publications board. "That is an unusual way to start corporate life. We are in a real crunch right now. We owe over \$4,000 more than we actually have in the bank."

The Flambeau estimates that its costs will run between \$190,000 and \$200,000 this year, with revenues of \$177,000 from advertising.

When it became independent, The Flambeau lost \$92,000 in student activity fees. The university is trying to make up the deficit by buying \$20,000 worth of advertising and providing free space and facilities.

While the Florida papers struggle with independence, some student newspapers have made the transition successfully.

The best way for a student newspaper to cut its financial ties is through a slow two-to-three-year phase-out plan, recent experience indicates. Stanford University student have just voted for that type of transition for their paper, The Daily. Over a three-year period, the university will gradually reduce the \$22,000 the Daily receives from student fees and the \$17,500 it receives in bulk subscription payments. At the end of the transitional period, it will attempt to survive on advertising revenues and funds from individual subscriptions.

The University of Oregon Daily Emerald, after several years of planning, became independent last year. It is financing itself by contracting with the university on a yearly basis for \$26,400 worth of bulk subscriptions. The rest of the \$180,000 budget is raised through advertising.

The University of Kentucky Kernel, on the other hand, succeeded despite an abrupt six-

month transition to financial independence.

The university board of trustees cut the Kernel's funding last year from \$40,000 to \$20,000. The Kernel used those funds in six months, in effect, becoming financially self-sufficient last January. The Kernel is now totally dependent on advertising revenues, which its staff has been able to increase 62 per cent over last year.

Lack of sufficient advertising revenue is the reason the University of Tennessee student newspaper lost its independence. The independent publications at the university, including the student paper, The Daily Beacon, incurred such large debts over the last few years that the university had to reinstate the paper as a university activity and assume its debts.

The North Carolina Central Campus Echo is an acute example of the fate some papers may face when university funds are cut. It is now defunct.

The university is still under a court injunction to withhold funds from the paper. Without university financing the Echo cannot afford to publish or even form its own independent corporation. And until it can incorporate, it is unable to seek money outside the university.

Many student editors are aware of such difficulties and can see no advantage in financial independence. The staff of the University of Denver Clarion, for example, is apathetic toward the university's encouragement for financial independence.

The paper is presently housed, rent-free, in a university building and receives \$18,000 a year from the administration, which exercises no controls over the pages, the editors say.

"I'm not too enticed by the idea of financial independence," says Chris Wood, Clarion editor, "How would it benefit us? We have all the benefits we need."

Two chemistry majors win recognition awards

Two Missouri Southern State College chemistry majors were presented recognition awards at the annual Awards Banquet of the Southeast Kansas Section of the American Chemical Society April 25 at Otto's Cafe in Pittsburg, Kansas.

Gary Potter a junior from Seneca, was named recipient of the Eula Ratekin Scholarship awarded to the outstanding upper division student majoring in chemistry at MSSC, and is made possible through contributions of five companies: Bruce Williams Laboratories, Eagle Picher Industries and Electronics Division, Farmers Chemical Company, W.R. Grace and Company Agriculture Chemical group, and Gulf Oil Corporation Industrial and Specialty Chemicals Division. The sh-

olarship amounts to \$175 and is to be applied toward tuition and fees of the recipient. Gary is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Potter of Joplin, Route 5.

The 1972-73 Freshman Chemistry Achievement Award was won by Ms. Rebecca Copeland also of Seneca. This award goes to the top student of the freshman class majoring in chemistry and is made possible through a contribution by the Chemical Rubber company and their 54th Edition of "CRD Handbook of Chemistry and Physics." Rebecca is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G.W. Biehl of Route 2, Seneca.

The speaker for the occasion was Bob Gross of the Eagle Picher Plant at Miami, Oklahoma. His subject was "Light Emitting Diodes."

*They
cause
problems*

Why are student newspapers worrying about independence? The answer appears to be that many college administrators are weary of the problems campus newspapers have been causing them.

The collegiate press in 1972 has decreased its use of obscenities, which created the faculty and administration dissension of the 60s, but the press has entered into more controversial areas, causing administrators anxiety over the amount of control they can exert on the publications.

According to a recent survey of 200 college newspapers by Herman A. Estrin, adviser to the New Jersey Collegiate Press Association, a large number of student newspapers have been:

Publishing an increasing number of controversial advertisements for abortion referral services.

Carrying ads for professional term-paper companies, alcoholic beverages, draft counseling, and contraceptives.

Taking a strong stand against the war.

Evaluating faculty members and course offerings.

Demanding increased student participation in university governance.

Advocating student rights and other causes such as those involving the Berrigan brothers, Indians, blacks, war veterans and felons.

Candidly treating sexual subjects.

In the final edition of The Chart for the 1971-72 school year appeared an editor's comment which said that "...The Chart is at the Crossroads. It will either improve next year or fold all together."

The editors of The Chart at that time proposed that the problem lay essentially in building morale and a sense of responsibility among staff members, attitudes which best could be built, they believed, by the payment of staff salaries.

For that school year, The Chart, hampered by various personnel problems, became the work essentially of two or three staff members, with as many as six sometimes assisting.

During the past year many of the same problems have hampered The Chart and have become so critical as to raise the question as to whether or not The Chart is really needed on campus.

What are these problems? What are the general attitudes of campus personnel? What is the function of The Chart, and what, indeed, is the future of The Chart?

These are some of the questions needing exploring.

First, the problems. During the first semester of the current school year, The Chart was essentially published by a staff of six persons with many of the news stories coming out of "beat" assignments in Journalism III, Newswriting class. There were 19 students in that class. The number of total staff members, thus, of 25, seemed to indicate that The Chart had a wealth of talent upon which to draw.

Yet, news stories were assigned, deadlines given, and deadlines repeatedly passed without assigned stories being turned in. There was a general lack of cooperation among campus personnel in giving news to The Chart, and, indeed, The Chart was forced to plead for "permission" to attend some events to cover them. Often times The Chart was the last considered news medium to be informed of events, with detailed information on many programs or convocations going only to the office of public information. That office cooperated fully and completely at all times with The Chart; yet in actual newspaper practice, this resulted in The Chart's being unable to publish in proper issues in advance of events complete news stories because of time elements.

Faculty members and administrators often failed to consider The Chart as a major news medium, failing to recognize that without access to news announcements, photographs, and other news releases, The Chart was put in the position of being unable to provide the campus with a fair and accurate news picture of the campus.

Through cooperation with many persons, The Chart managed to secure basic equipment necessary to the publication of the newspaper, equipment which had been sorely

'Chart' had its share of problems of apathy

savings of money in the production process. It also made possible a better control over the general appearance and quality of The Chart.

Yet, despite the "largeness" of staff, The Chart continued to encounter problems with students getting work in on time to meet deadlines, problems which resulted in the loss of major stories and major services. The Chart became, in essence, the work of six persons. It became a "better" newspaper but remained, by all journalistic standards, "a poor" newspaper.

Because of deadline — which are one week in advance of the appearance of the newspaper on campus — events which were not coordinated carefully with The Chart staff went unreported. Because of these deadlines, The Chart published past dated news, tried to develop feature stories on various personalities, and tried to stimulate an interest in the arts and in other neglected areas of campus life.

It managed to survive the first semester, and it managed to achieve a modicum of success, readying for the second semester in which final planned improvements could hopefully be brought together.

Yet during the second semester the same basic problems plagued The Chart and the problem of

dependability and responsibility of student staff members, general attitudes of students, became increasingly apparent. Total disregard for deadlines and for necessary publication procedures became a crippling affliction.

Advertisers clamoring for space in The Chart could not be accommodated simply because there were no persons willing to assume total responsibility for calling on advertisers, picking up ads, laying out ads, clipping tear sheets, making out statements, mailing them, depositing checks, and keeping books. During the past year The Chart has had five advertising managers. And though early in the year it became apparent that The Chart could collect in advertising revenue sufficient funds to pay for its basic costs of publication, later in the year it became obvious that The Chart could not depend on any one person to oversee this task.

Responsibility, dependability, apathy — these became the watchwords around The Chart office. Apathy became widespread. Attitudes towards The Chart helped in building apathy towards the work of staff members. Papers were circulated in buildings on campus, but if 50 papers were taken to one certain building it soon became

clear that they were immediately picked up and thrown out by custodians in that building or by a faculty member who disliked having his building cluttered with newspapers.

In another building on campus, 100 papers were taken one week, and when the next issue came out another 100 were taken in, and as many as 95 of the previous edition were picked up and discarded.

Faculty members failed to read The Chart; students failed to read The Chart; and eventually, even those who wrote for The Chart failed to read it, and why should they? No one else apparently did.

Repeatedly students were heard to ask questions as to why they weren't informed of some activities — and many times, the very activities they were asking about had been covered in full detail in The Chart. One faculty member, asked for a story for The Chart, asked if The Chart was being published this year. This was in March.

Past memoranda from administrative sources have said The Chart needs reliable, dependable students in key positions. And no one could agree more than those persons now associated with The Chart. Yet, time and time again, the person

who was dependable for the first issue becomes undependable for all future editions.

General attitudes on campus towards The Chart have improved this year. Alumni particularly have been most kind in their response. A great deal of assistance has been rendered by certain persons in key positions, including regents, but one regent did complain last month that he had spoken with a faculty member about an article in The Chart and the faculty member had not read the newspaper. Yet professionally, The Chart has gained a measure of respect. Its failures are all too clearly known to staff members. Its successes are all too few.

The function of The Chart would appear to be the primary one of serving as a laboratory for journalism students, but without a major in the area of communications to serve as an enticement to attract able students in journalism, journalism classes become merely free electives for persons not really interested in giving the professional responsibility demanded of a good newspaper.

It is hoped by many students that The Chart can be a "true student newspaper," but that function it can serve now to a very large extent given the support of students as readers and staffers. More importantly, however, The Chart should serve as a newspaper for the college community, a function it can serve best only with total cooperation from the entire community in all ways.

The Chart needs to be a weekly publication with timely up-to-the-minute news. Under present procedures this is an impossibility because of lack of staff dedication and because of inability to set type. The Chart must exist, therefore, with its deadlines of nothing being able to be published received less than one week in advance of publication.

The future of The Chart would appear to be dim. It will probably limp along another year, but unless some solutions are reached by the total college community, eventually The Chart will die as a student project and as a laboratory for journalism.

Possible solutions: To establish staff salaries; to establish a major in communications so that truly professional standards can be demanded of students enrolled in journalism courses; elimination of drop dates for students enrolled in journalism, making it impossible to drop a course after the first week of classes without receiving an F; assistance from staff and faculty members in The Chart's being treated as a news medium and being channeled publicity stories at appropriate times. For example, this year the foreign language department's field day could not be publicized in The Chart because a news release was given to the public information office but not to The Chart. The time element was such that after its publication in other newspapers, it was too late

But we won some awards

Chart photographer Barney Rusk has been awarded a "Gold Key" for the best photograph to appear this year in a Missouri Class B college newspaper. The award was given by the Missouri Collegiate Newspaper Association.

Class B colleges in Missouri are those with enrollments of 1,000 to 6,000 and include Harris Teachers College in St. Louis, Missouri Western College in St. Joseph,

Springfield.

The Gold Key Award is given to the single entry chosen best in its category. Rusk's winning photograph was a sports action shot which appeared in The Chart last semester.

The Chart, in addition, School of the Ozarks in Point Lookout, Three Rivers Community College in Kansas City, Stephens College in Columbia, Northwest Missouri State University in Maryville, and Evangel College in

received in MCNA competition first class rerankings in five other categories.

Mary Goade received a first class rating for an editorial; Andre Guldner received two first class ratings, one for news and one for features; Eric Heilman received a first class rating for sports, as did Rich Nielsen for artwork.

Awards were presented at a luncheon earlier this month in Columbia.

These are the deadlines by which The Chart is governed in its operations:

ADVERTISING

All advertising is due at 3 p.m. Friday, two weeks prior to publication date.

WEEK BEFORE PUBLICATION

Tuesday — 3 p.m. — Editorial page is due.

Wednesday — 3 p.m. — Features, beat news, and art section.

Thursday — 9 a.m. — Photography due.

3 p.m. — All inside news.

Friday — 11 a.m. — Late breaking "front page" news.

WEEK OF PUBLICATION

Monday — 10 a.m. — Weekend sports due (No more than 2 stories).

Tuesday — 3 p.m. — Paste-ups of all inside pages except sports.

Wednesday — 3 p.m. — Final paste-ups.

Thursday — 1 p.m. — Papers due on campus for

These
were
our
deadlines

Publishing »Chart« time-consuming task for many

By KEN SMITH

Chart Feature Editor

There are few lasting institutions on new college campuses and this campus is no exception. However, one enduring institution at MSSC is The Chart. Those who pick up the paper every two weeks probably give more than a casual thought to the fact that The Chart exists. A great deal of work goes into the production of each issue, so much so that the publication of the newspaper keeps several journalism classes and several volunteers quite busy.

Before an issue begins to take shape, the staff must plan their respective sections, deciding what coverage must be assigned with the purpose of providing news, features, and editorials that are of interest to both student and the community. It is here that the success or failure of The Chart really begins, for it is in the decisions made at this point in the assigning of stories and material to be written that the content of The Chart, its "flavor", is set.

The staff is made up of the editor-in-chief who provides necessary advice and administrative decisions for each issue. There are two associate editors, one in charge of student news and one in charge of administrative news. A managing editor makes sure that all aspects of the publication runs smoothly. He oversees the work of subordinate editors and handles the flow of copy from reporter to printer and back to the office. Six section editors are responsible for almost every word and picture that appear in The Chart.

With deadlines set, each section editor assigns reporters to interesting developments in his department. As an example, the sports editor would take care of a basketball game, while the news editor would see that a Student Senate meeting is covered. Other departments of The Chart are features, arts, and editorials. There is also a photo editor who is responsible for all pictures in each edition.

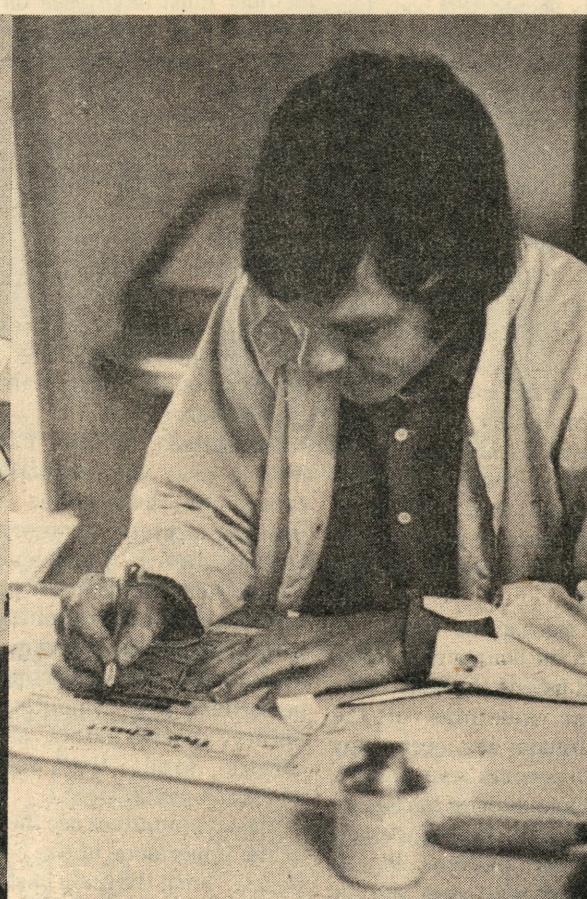
While each editor is concerned primarily with activities in his own department, the photo editor must be able to plan coverage for all departments. He has to have himself or one of his staff available for photo coverage of every campus related event that can possibly be covered. He has to see to the development of the pictures and that they are delivered to their respective editors.

As each editor turns in his "copy" at or before his deadline time, the responsibility turns to the production staff. Copy must be edited and prepared for publication. Pictures must be sized and cropped. Material is sent to the printers, The Carthage Press, where copy is set into type and photos are screened for publication.

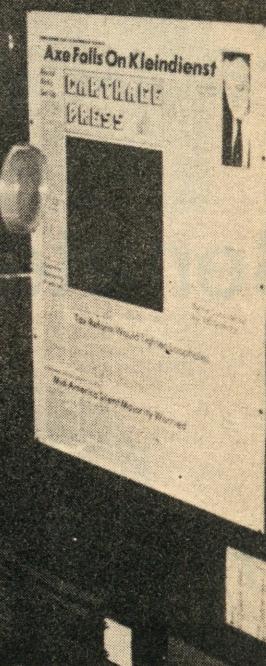
Off-set printing methods are used, and that requires that copy



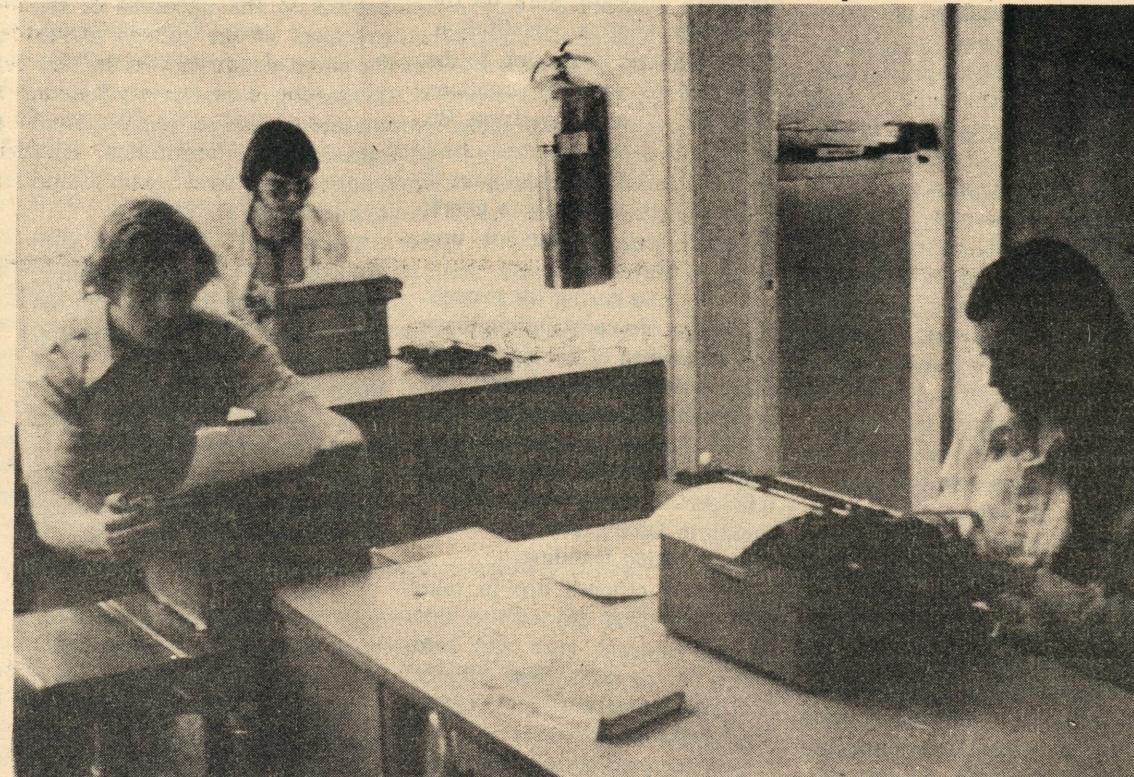
COPY SETTING is done at the Carthage Press. Each story is punched into tape which is fed into a computer.



CAMERA READY copy is mounted on page layout sheets by Chart staff members who paste copy, pictures, and headlines into place.



FINAL PASTE-UPS are then sent to the Carthage Press where each page is photographed on a thin sheet of metal which provides the image for the press run.



REPORTERS for The Chart begin the process of publication writing their stories in The Chart's newsroom. Ken Smith, feature editor; Steve Christy, news editor; and Mary Goade, assistant to the editor in chief, prepare copy for today's paper.

process. The copy-setter punches a tape, which is fed into a computer which justifies lines and feeds out photo-copy strips which are then plasticized and waxed. Copy is returned to The Chart office, after proofing is done.

At The Chart office, photo-ready copy is gathered together. Pages are planned and laid out, with copy being pasted to layout sheets. Headlines are set in The Chart office, using a photo setting machine. Headlines are printed, prepared to size, and pasted in. Pictures are pasted into place, as are advertisements. When pages are ready, they are sent to the printers, where a photographic plate of each two-page spread is made, and these photographic

Presses roll, and off comes The Chart, ready for bundling and shipping back to The Chart's office for campus distribution. From beginning to end, the process for one edition takes two weeks.

Journalism students involved with The Chart are responsible for publication from start to finish. The student's grade is based, in part, on his performance on The Chart staff.

The Chart's adviser, Mr. Richard Massa, while the supreme commander of the paper, makes sure that The Chart is a student responsibility.

The Chart can be likened to any class that has a laboratory

department uses The Chart to teach the fundamentals of all aspects of journalism. The content of The Chart varies with the interest shown by student staff members and with their willingness to follow deadlines.

Nebraskan to be NCATE head

The Administrative Council of Missouri Southern State College has accepted the nomination of Dr. Edwin C. Nelson, President of Chadron State College, to serve as chairman of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education team which

Freshmen may enroll in summer

First time freshmen who plan to enroll in 12 or more credit hours for the fall semester are invited to attend a freshman orientation and pre-registration clinic on June 12, 19, 26, July 10, or 17 at MSSC.

To attend one of the clinics, students must have the following on file with the MSSC office of admissions: an application for admission, a health certificate, eighth semester high school transcript or equivalent, and Missouri College Placement Test Scores.

Students attending will become acquainted with the campus, student services, and will finalize their fall semester schedule. Clinics will be conducted in the College Union building from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. Students are responsible for their own lunches.

Those not able to participate in one of the clinics will enroll during the regular registration period on Aug. 23 or 24.

On the date of the clinic, the student must first obtain a permit to enroll from the office of admissions (100 Hearnes Hall) between 8-9 a.m.

Reservations are needed and may be made by contacting the admissions office for a reser-

The Faculty Senate

How does it function?

By STEVE CHRISTY
Chart News Editor

There is on this campus a faculty organization operating as a recommending body with no legislative authority. Known as the Faculty Senate, this body has existed for four years with relatively few persons knowing much about what it does, why it meets, and what its purpose is.

Though copies of minutes of the meetings of the Faculty Senate are distributed to all faculty members, and though notices of upcoming meetings with the listing of agenda are distributed, vast unfamiliarity with the Senate's function still apparently exists among the total faculty. A quick sampling of faculty opinion, from among those not on the Senate, is likely to produce the response that "little is known" of what is done by the Senate, and even less interest is expressed.

Apathy among the faculty in regards to the Senate is an often expressed feeling, in fact.

Yet, the meetings of the Faculty Senate are open; any interested persons may attend, and some members of the Senate feel it would be especially beneficial for students to see firsthand just what goes into the running of a college and what some of the real problems facing a campus today are.

The Senate was established in September, 1968, when, after a year and a half of study, the faculty's Committee on Committees proposed a Senate organization with appropriate committee structure. This proposal was presented to the Faculty Study Conference in September, 1968, with one day of discussion following.

The proposal called for a Faculty Senate of 26 members with representatives from all nine of the study areas, as well as the following as full members of the Senate: the president of the College, the dean of the college, the administrative assistant in business affairs, and the dean of student personnel services. Representation by academic areas was to be based on the sizes of the departments.

Science and mathematics were given two representatives, as were education and psychology, languages and literature, and business and economics. Technology was given one representative, as were the fine arts, social sciences, physical education, and library.

Elected without regard to rank, the representatives serve for a period of three years. The original plan called for them to serve one to three years, and after an initial period the terms would be for three years.

In addition to the above representation, nine senators were to be elected at large for terms of three years each. Originally they were to be elected for periods of one to three years, with tenure length on the original senate to be determined by lot. As above, after the initial period, election was to be for three years.

As outlined, the functions of the Senate were to act upon committee reports, to interpret

academic regulations, to initiate and formulate policy, to promote the right of the faculty to be heard, and to serve as a court of appeals for any faculty member.

To be eligible for the Senate, a member must have been on the faculty for at least one year.

The officers of the Senate are a president, a secretary, a parliamentarian, and a sergeant-at-arms. The Senate's first president was Mr. Woody Mason.

The executive committee, composed of the president of the senate, the secretary, and one member at large, make recommendations to the dean of the college for faculty appointments to all standing committees.

Committees of the Faculty Senate are: the acquisitions committee, admissions committee, athletic committee, college-student publications committee, academic policy committee, and the committee on committees. Also from the Senate come the scholarship and performing aids committee, the library, special events, student affairs, and the teacher education committees.

These committees are the basis of the importance of the Faculty Senate, being the main part of its work load. Their names are self explanatory, and their functions are varied, covering nearly every aspect of campus operation.

At the meeting of Oct. 15, 1969, Mr. Mason appointed five members to begin work on the development of a constitution. The members were not to be obligated to use the motions voted on in past meetings. By March the committee had drafted a constitution and gave it to the college attorney to check for legal technicalities. It was returned March 27.

At one time during the process of drafting the constitution, there was discussion of having student representatives in the Senate, but no action was taken on this line.

The Senate agreed to have monthly meetings, and currently it meets the third Monday of each month in Dining Room C of the College Union Building.

All new officers are to take office the first day of the nine month contract year and hold office for one year. New officers and members are to be elected to the Senate in April.

The first year of the Senate was primarily a year of organization. Minutes of the meetings for that year, 1969-70, are filled primarily with motions concerning structure and organization of the body.

It was in the Oct. 22, 1969, meeting that organization of the Academic Policies Committee began in earnest. Discussion on a proposal for its establishment was held and a motion was made that the proposal be passed with the registrar to serve as a non-voting member and to act as secretary; that division chairmen shall be voting members; and that two Senators-at-large be members of the the Committee. The proposal called for one student member to be chosen by the Student Senate. On motion of Dean E.S. Phinney that part of the proposal was changed to read that two students appointed by

on the Committee. Other motions were made throughout the meeting to formulate the Committee. Discussion concerning structure of the Committee lasted nearly two hours, and motions were made and amended before final structure appeared to emerge.

One week later, at the very next meeting, however, discussion resumed momentarily on the Committee particularly concerning who shall be voting members. At this meeting, it was decided that only the Registrar should be a non-voting member.

Other committees were discussed and the form for the various other committees began to take shape. The meeting lasted two hours. Proposals concerning several committees emerged as presented; others were amended by the Senate.

By the April 7, 1970, meeting the Constitution had come back from the College attorney and was subject to discussion. Amendments were made and discussed, and the Constitution was adopted. It was submitted to the total faculty for approval, and on April 16 it was announced that the faculty had accepted the Constitution by a vote of 95-9.

Presented to the College Regents, the Constitution was approved with two additions, requiring that any amendment to the Constitution be approved by the Regents, and that any action taken "by this organization (be) subject to the approval of the president of the college and/or the board of regents." At the May 15 meeting of the Faculty Senate, these changes were approved and added to the Constitution. Thus ended the first year, and organizational year.

The second year began with discussion of a speakers' policy, dress codes for students, and the first work of the Academic Policies Committee. In December the college calendar came under discussion and feeling was expressed that a final examinations week as such be eliminated and that the college end its semester prior to the Christmas vacation.

At the December 15 meeting, first feelings of possible ineffectiveness of the Senate were raised. A discussion was held concerning questions that might be raised by the North Central Association's Accrediting Team, these questions being: What happens to the Senate's motions? What has the group done this year that is important? How does this group relate to other groups? Is this group really necessary? What is behind the rationale of having three students on one committee, two students on another, and none on others?

Primary actions of the Senate during the year seemed to have been the acceptance of reports from the Academic Policies Committee recommending new courses. The Senate generally approved these reports with apparently little discussion.

During the following year, routine matters were handled until the Dec. 7, 1971, meeting. At that time the Senate resolved into a Committee of the Whole to discuss informally "the problem

Athletic Committee and the Faculty Senate. . . . In general, the unresolved question was: Are standing committees directly responsible to the Faculty Senate or are the committees directly responsible to the central administration?" According to the minutes of that meeting, "the committee proceeded to discuss the relationship between the Faculty Senate and all standing committees. However, no motion resulted, nor were any new committees formed to pursue the apparent problems."

At the Jan. 10, 1972, meeting of one hour and twenty minutes, proposals were introduced and passed to re-organize the Academic Policies Committee and the Faculty Personnel Committee. A special meeting was called Jan. 25 at which it was announced that the Executive Committee of the Senate would hold an open meeting to discuss with faculty feelings "relative to proposed restructuring of the Academic Policies Committee and the Faculty Personnel Committee."

The restructuring of the Academic Policies Committee was accepted at the Feb. 15 meeting, and the restructuring of the Faculty Personnel Committee was defeated at that same time.

In March, the Senate voted to abolish a restriction against the employment of "faculty wives" on the college staff and faculty. The motion was forwarded to the administration, by whom it was later rejected. Other meetings of the year dealt with proposals from the Academic Policies Committee and the Athletic Committee.

Reports of these committees also occupied most of the Senate's work during the past year. Disputes occasionally arose, apparently, on the matter of responsibility of the committee, and these disputes culminated in April of this year in a recommendation by the Committee on Committees to the total faculty that the Athletic Committee, the Academic Policies Committee, and the College-Student Publications Committee be made directly responsible to the administration and that they no longer be arms of the Faculty Senate.

It is at this point that new officers and new senators were to be elected and apparently the work of the first two named committees particularly will be the center of discussion during the next academic year.

The question yet remains, however, exactly how effective has the Senate been. And while many members of the Senate contend that it "has been as effective as it can be with the powers granted it," there remains apparent dispute as to the basic concept of the Senate as a legislative body.

with or
without
power?



SCOTT HICKAM



NICK MYERS



CAROLYN HAAS



TOMMIE (PAT) DELL



BRUCE LAIS

72 members give evaluation of Senate's accomplishments

By KATHY KRUSE
Chart Staff Writer

Student Senate serves as an important go-between from the student to the faculty level. As the college year comes to a close, the question is: What has the Senate done this year? The following evaluation is to let the MSSC student body know.

In analyzing the Senate, its actions and accomplishments, there are various opinions from the senators themselves.

President of the Student Senate, George Hosp, expressed his conviction that, "We haven't done a whole lot, but what we have done hasn't turned out bad. There isn't a big enough effect so that the students can see what we are doing, but we try harder than people know."

"You have to remember other people decide what we can and cannot do," Hosp continued. "We just had to settle for how it was. Faculty committees make most of the decisions. We are just a go-between. A lot of times things get confused or you can't find people on campus."

Over all, most senators felt it has been a successful year. Senate activities were slow to get started during the first semester. Money backing for the "crossroads" yearbook was carried over from the last year and the Senate allotted \$100 each for the Afro-Americans and their leaders for trips.

However, the second semester saw a lot more committee work. The judicial committee approved new clubs on campus, and the high school public relations committee has been making plans for a counseling service to high school students with a college student advisor, or an information center run by the college to take care of all college information.

Dorm hours were surveyed and recommendation was sent to the faculty senate to extend or abolish dorm hours for the men's hall. The men's hall has 10 hours.

Senate committees struck out campus apathy with the Mining Days' celebration. The committee spent only \$300 to put on

Scott Hickam to lead '73 Student Senate

Scott Hickam was elected Student Senate president April 27. He defeated current president, George Hosp.

Voter turnout for the election was better than usual. Past elections have averaged 500 votes while this election prompted a total of 616 tallies.

Other officers elected were, Nick Myers, vice-president, defeating Mike Whelan; Carolyn Haas, unopposed for secretary, and Pat (Tommie) Dell, unopposed for treasurer.

Results of College Union Board tallies showed Bruce Lais winning over Willie Williams for Chairman.

Arthur Green lost out to Kevin Herd for the vice-chairman's spot and Nancy Maupin was unopposed for board secretary.

Other offices won were Steve

Burnett over Linda Newman for dance committee chairman and Doug Endicott over Charlie Mael for films and recreation committee.

Celia Johnson was unopposed for the cultural affairs committee and Patti Hill was unopposed for the forum committee.

Hard campaigning marked the presidential race. Both candidates had numerous posters and printed flyers. Hosp and Hickam could both be seen throughout the campus encouraging students to vote. Voting showed the presidential race to be extremely close in Hearnes Hall and the College Union. However, Hickam carried the business building by a margin of 57 to 19, throwing the vote in his favor.

getting a quorum."

Junior president, Bruce Lais, observed, "Senate members elected this year seemed to lack the enthusiasm of past years. Not too many members were involved in getting Mining Days going."

Randy Stanley, senior president, agreed with Lais that, "Out of four years on the Senate, my first year was the best, but this year tops the last two years. During elections people should look at students who took charge of Mining Days and who got things done."

Other activities planned for the Senate included a leadership conference last week. People who are active, either the head of an organization, involved, or who have constructive attitudes, were to be invited. They were to compare opinions on what needs to be done and how to get it accomplished. The MSSC guidance counselors were to lead the conference.

Southern's Senate is concerned with the involvement of everyone. All groups have problems, and successes, and the Senate is no exception itself, for they know better than anyone whether or not they are doing their job and meeting their obligations to the student body. Now it is our turn to judge from what they have done. Are we satisfied?

members interviewed expressed the opinion that this project was the most successful attempted.

Art Green, junior senator, said, "We had good leaders, but we could have done a lot more. No one has done more for doing away with student apathy. Until apathy is eliminated, the school will go downhill in activities. Mining Days was good. Next year we need to start right off the bat to get at it (apathy)."

President of the freshman class, Doug Myers agreed, "We could do some more, but what we've done with this apathy thing has really picked up."

Senior class officer Terron Jackson quipped, "We're doing pretty good. The whole campus is getting involved and the senators

are more aware. We try to make things happen."

Hosp pointed out, "Some Senate members are apathetic like a lot of other students, and before we can lick apathy in the Senate, the whole 'I don't care' attitude of the student body has to be conquered. This was a step in the right direction."

Various problems the Senate encountered were voiced by members.

Sophomore secretary, Pat Dell, commented, "We could get a lot more power if we wanted it bad enough to work for it. People were sitting in on Senate meetings and acting as puppets."

Carolyn Haas, junior secretary stated, "We often had a hard time

Miss Headlee to judge NCTE writing competition

Miss Cleethis Headlee, associate professor of English, has been named a regional judge for the 1973 National Council of Teachers of English Achievement Awards in Writing. The competition cites approximately 850 high school seniors for excellence in writing and recommends them to colleges and universities for admission.



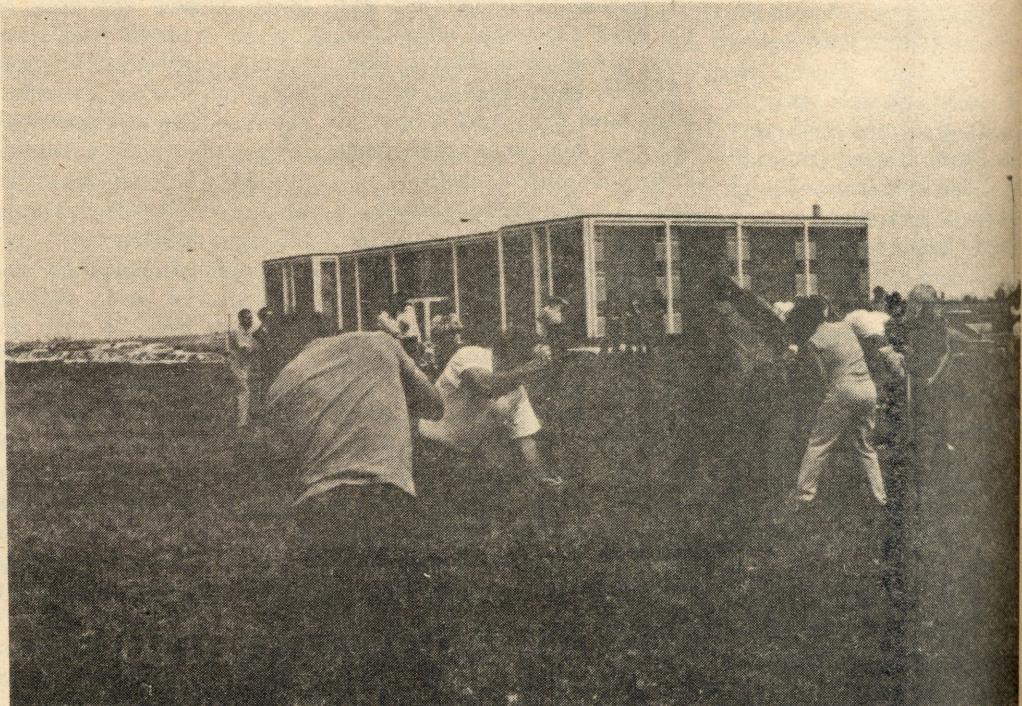
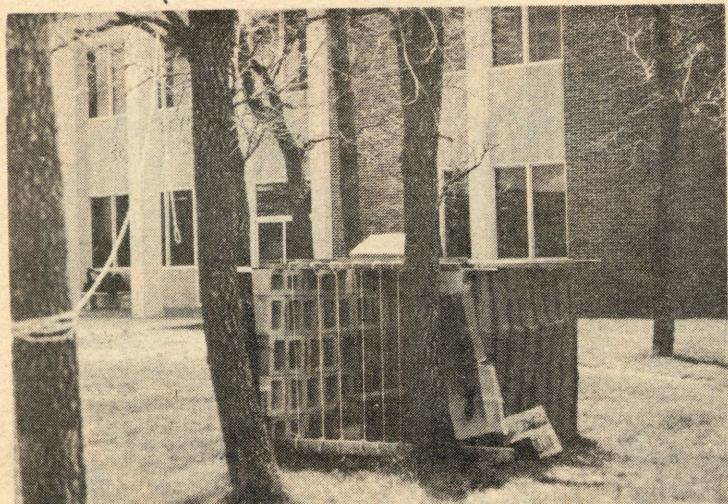
KEVIN HERD



NANCY E. MAUPIN



Mining Days



Campus organizations constructed various exhibits to promote the Mining Days' theme. (Left, top to bottom, Mu Sigma Gamma, Delta Gamma, Compass Club.) Spring rains made footing slippery in a match of tug o' war down by the old swimming pool (top). Flying picks and shovels worked to



Tug o' war teams struggled not to be the ones who ended up in the mud (below right). KA's built their own lead company on the campus oval (below). Students packed into the cafeteria to view the pancake eating contest (above). Dorm resident, Steve Henson, finds his last pancake a little hard to swallow (right).

a matter of

opinion

Tenure—

One of the more controversial questions in the educational field today is the subject of tenure. Tenure is a status available to professors after a probationary period of up to seven years. At Missouri Southern, the probationary period for a full professor is one year, for an associate professor, two years, an assistant professor, three, and four years for an instructor. It theoretically protects them from being fired except for serious misconduct or incompetence determined by formal proceedings. The moot points are who initiates a charge of incompetence, how is it determined and by whom? Are students to determine the quality of teaching as the recipients of the product? Or, are fellow instructors and administrators who might be tainted with personality conflicts or petty politics, to be the determiners?

A recent Associated Press article noted that the Commission on Academic Tenure in Higher Education allowed that... "While faculty tenure is essential to academic freedom and educational excellence, there can be too much of a good thing...that opportunities to inject 'new blood' into college and university faculties would be seriously limited where the majority of an institution's faculty is tenured."

The story went on to state that... "Supporters of tenure say that in addition to protecting protestors from dismissal without due cause, tenure

Essential for academic freedom? or screen for incompetence

appointments establish a necessary line of defense against social and political forces that might seek to stifle free thought and research."

That protesting in itself might constitute due cause is not mentioned, nor is the object or form of protest very clearly defined. Employees in most firms are generally expected to go along with the policies of the body which pays their salaries. Neither is it stated how such a non-tangible as thought can be efficiently stifled.

The AP continued... "The commission, whose year-long study was supported by a \$125,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, said nearly 50 per cent of the more than one-half million members of the instructional and research staffs of American universities and colleges hold tenure appointments.

"It said tenure plans are in effect at all public and private universities and public 4-year colleges, at 94 per cent of private colleges, and at more than two-thirds of the nation's 2-year colleges, both private and public.

"In its report the commission affirmed its conviction that 'academic tenure, rightly understood and properly administered, provides the most reliable means of assuring faculty quality and educational excellence, as well as the best guarantee of academic freedom.'"

The commission's name should be kept in mind as well as the fact that tenure can guarantee other types of freedom: the freedom to become complacent and lackadaisical, the freedom to become a poor instructor and the freedom to spend more time worrying about freedom than teaching.

"But the commission pointed out that the relative youth of most present faculties meant that retirements would occur at a slower rate and fewer tenure positions would open up. It added that budgets were expected to remain tight, and that enrollments, although they would continue to grow, would grow at a sharply reduced rate.

"It then recommended that institutions develop policies determining the proportion of tenured and non-tenured faculty that would be compatible with the composition of their present staff, resources and projected enrollments, and future objectives.

"A majority of the 11-member commission said it would probably be dangerous for most institutions to permit the tenured faculty to constitute more than half to two-thirds of the total full-time faculty in the decade ahead.

"The commission recommended that institutions develop 'attractive options' for early retirement or reduced service that would enable those who wish to do so to leave tenured positions before mandatory age."

The commission's recommendation would obviously make the scramble for those secure positions a bloody one. In addition, it appears to still allow for the possibility of retaining some "meathead" who may have slipped by the probationary period while not being able to hire a more qualified individual.

It is this writer's opinion that most good or outstanding teachers usually need not fear job security and, as a rule, are the least vocal about the rights of their profession. In addition, it is my contention that tenure should be abolished; that instructors should hold their jobs on the basis of their accomplishments and their continuing application; that academic freedom can sometimes be a screen for incompetence; that educators really should have no right to be free of the social pressures which affect the rest of humanity, and that, ideally, advancement in the teaching profession should, and usually does, rest on merit.

— Andre Guldner Associate Editor

In letter to the editor

the *Chart*

The Chart is owned by Missouri Southern State College and is published by students in journalism as a laboratory experience. It is published every two weeks during the regular academic year except during vacations and final examination periods.

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Unsolicited manuscripts must be signed and must include the address and telephone number of the author. The editorial staff reserves the right to edit all such submissions to conform to space limitations.

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Claudia Myers

Bodon says
mining days was
a big success

To the Editor of the CHART:

I would just like to take this opportunity to congratulate those who worked on the Mining Days Program. It was very successful and Randy Stanley, Scott Hickom, and others deserve a big pat on the back for doing a really outstanding job. For once I actually saw students looking forward to the next day's activities. Participation was quite good and I for one hope that we can have this kind of well-planned activity every year. Students will participate if the activities are well planned, fun and competitive. Keep up the good work!

HAROLD W. BODON
Foreign Languages



Nielsen's Albatross

By RICHARD NIELSEN

Recently a meat boycott proved that the American consumer could show packing plants, the American farmer and who ever else is involved in food processing that they can be quite organized and are a very important building block to our economy. If the boycott did nothing else, it put several other Americans (primarily the American farmer) in a very tight financial state. Meat prices only went down in a few national chain supermarkets throughout the United States, and when the prices of meat were looked into, good ol' Mother Nature was solely responsible for the influx.

In order for the cattle to be worth anything, they have to be fed a very high protein meal to be fattened up for slaughter. The primary source of protein for cattle or any livestock, is grain — but for the best results and highest quality of meat, soybeans are the prime source of feed. Soybeans by content are over 40 per cent protein which is the highest protein content of any terrestrial plants. It is ideal for putting on muscular weight, or in other words meat.

Last year the weather devastated thousands of bushels of soybeans, making the crop dangerously low; therefore, the prices of soybeans shot sky high. The United States though, does not furnish only her self with the precious bean, but also every country that produces meat. As a consequence of global bad weather, there is a great demand for the grain from several countries, and several foreign tankers have come to fill their ships in the ports of Chicago.

URSDP will improve teaching methods today

A new educational program will mark its first year of application at the close of the current school term. The Urban-Rural School Development Project of Cherokee County (URSDP) hopes to change some of the old teaching traditionalism which still exists in most of the public education systems today.

Although the days of the one-room schoolhouse are gone, teachers are still faced with over-crowded classrooms. Having 30 students in a class gives the teacher little time to pay individual attention to the students.

The URSDP program will alleviate this problem by allowing students to progress at their own pace by using recording equipment and coordinated materials. This allows a student to be

Recent rains and floodings have ruined millions of prime farming acres that concentrated on the protein grain. The probability that the meat prices will go down is quite slim, in fact, they will probably continue to rise. The government has strongly suggested that the farmer concentrate his fields with soybeans to try to curtail the meat crisis. Even if the farmer takes the government's suggestion, it will be weeks before the fields will be dry enough to plant.

What could be done to curtail the meat prices? The first thing would be to control the export of soybeans. American meat packers and cattlemen had to fight for every last bean while millions of bushels went to the ports of Chicago. The second suggestion is being done, and that is for the farmer to concentrate his crops on the desired bean. A third suggestion would be for the consumer to face the problem and try to cooperate with the farmer, the cattleman and meat packer and to try and realize his dilemma.

The American way of life is quite expensive and it will continue to grow, and most Americans expect the prices to rise. The prices of meat have gone up 'tis true, but compare the rising prices of meat to the rising prices of cloths, utilities, medicine or any other of our daily essentials. The meat price situation has been completely blown out of proportion and I suggest that the American consumer sit back, cool off and survey the entire economic rise and situation before making any rash decision.

more independent of the classroom teacher. The teacher is then able to give more individual attention to students with problems.

This program changes the atmosphere of the schoolroom by allowing the students to study in learning centers and roundtable discussions. The classroom is turned more towards an environment where the students can develop their creative ability.

Since a child's educational interest is formed during his grade-school years, these levels of school must whet the learning ability of a student rather than oppress it in crowded schoolrooms. Programs such as the URSDP are needed throughout the nation to revolutionize the poor teaching methods of today's schools. — Claudia Myers

In this age of technology

World wide apathy creates problems

Every day we hear of national and international problems, being met head on by capable officials, and we perhaps feel a mild effect from the outcomes of these issues. But every day the question is present of "how concerned are the citizens of all nations?" "How much do these events really alter or even touch the average dweller or any given country?"

No one can begin to estimate the amount of concern that an individual not directly involved has. Variation of issues bring about varied responses and different problems will undoubtedly affect each person in a little different way. Yet maybe it's possible to assume the normal citizens weigh the issues, consciously or unconsciously, and usually will pass judgment on decisions reached by the people in charge.

It is the individual's choice whether or not to get involved or even give a moment's thought to crucial events which occur. Apathy runs rampant, not only on college campuses and business, but in every phase of life to be found abiding on our earth. There doesn't seem to be any way around the abundance of unconcerned persons or any solution to problems created from the lack of interest.

Maybe it's wrong to show emotional displays or definite opinions, but citizens could use their options and rights to a greater extent without always getting put on the shelf, as many citizens feel anything they say would have this result. Public opinion does rule the countries. People do make the difference. Examples are seen every day of individuals who have managed to change the destined decision to one that is more satisfactory for the people.

So, even though it's easy to skim through the paper, or listen with a deaf ear to the news, people should learn their duty as citizens and begin taking an interest. Nothing can please everybody, but on the other hand, nothing can turn everybody off. People, show a little concern, for your country's welfare. — Becky Spracklen

Regent chairman served as F.B.I. agent in D.C.

By ANDRE GULDNER
Associate Editor

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of biographical profiles on the members of the Missouri Southern State College Board of Regents. The purpose of these brief sketches is to acquaint the students and faculty with the men who determine the policies and future of the college. Andre Guldner, Associate Editor.

Perhaps not many people on campus are aware that the president of the MSSC Board of Regents is a former member of the FBI. Mr. Fred Hughes, president of the Joplin Globe Publishing Co., spent five years during World War II as an agent with that well-known federal investigation organization.

One of Missouri's better known citizens, Mr. Hughes was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan in 1915. He lost his parents when quite young, and after two years at the University of Michigan, was convinced by an uncle to attend the University of Missouri at Columbia. The uncle, Dr. A.H.R. Fairchild, was, coincidentally, chairman of the school's English department. Mr. Hughes worked in the campus bookstore to pay for his schooling, earned an AB in Arts and Sciences, and eventually an LL.B. from the M.U. Law School.

He found an opening in the Joplin law offices of Robert E. Seiler, now a Missouri Supreme Court justice. In 1941, a persistent

friend recruited him into the FBI. Mr. Hughes served in Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md., and various other cities before becoming the director of the Green Bay, Wis., offices. He resigned in February, 1946, and returned to Joplin to continue practicing law.

One of the first cases he took up was with the Joplin Globe Publishing Co. The Globe had been experiencing union difficulties with the firm supplying the paper for newsprint, an item of considerable importance to any newspaper. He negotiated a settlement and continued to do labor-relations work for the publishers, eventually joining the company full-time as assistant to the general manager. He rose to become business manager, general manager, and eventually, president in 1964.

Mr. Hughes serves on the boards of several civic and business organizations. In addition, in 1965, he was elected President of the Inland Daily Press Association, the largest regional press organization in the country. He was elected president of the MSSC Board of Regents in 1965 and president of the Board of Trustees in 1964.

In addition to being a concerned and civic-minded citizen, he has some definite views on the duties, rights, and obligations of the press. When asked what he considered the main function of the newsman to be, he replied, "It is to keep the area aware of

what's going on through its news columns. It gets back to basics ... we live in a democracy and the population has to be kept informed. At the same time, a good newspaper has to lead its community. It has to be in the forefront in leading ideas and supporting programs that are to the benefit of the community. The general public will look to a good newspaper for leadership and advice about how they stand on a particular issue. In our own case, we don't try to tell people how to vote. But we present both sides of the issues; give backgrounds on candidates involved so that the people can make their own decisions on a given issue or a given candidate. However, there are occasions when we feel strongly enough about a particular candidate to support him."

On the issue of press censorship, he ventured, "The accent has been placed on the wrong place. The press itself is not what's important — there are only 1750 daily newspapers in the entire country. What's important is the proper dissemination of news. A newspaper is merely a media for presenting information just as is radio or television. Too much emphasis has been placed on the rights of the news rather than the rights of the people. Any newspaper can exist on bland news and advertising, but then, they are not getting the job done for the people."



FRED HUGHES

Intercollegiate competition: Team chess makes debut

By DAVE MURRAY

Team chess has been the primary interest of the MSSC Chess Club this semester in order to prepare for inter-collegiate competition next fall.

In the United States Chess Federation collegiate tournaments, teams generally consist of five members, including a captain. After consulting among themselves, team members decide on their move and the captain moves the appropriate piece. In tournament play, once a piece has been touched, it must be moved.

This year, in its first year as an organization, the MSSC Chess Club was unable to contact other colleges to compete with. This will be the primary objective for next semester's organization, however.

The club, this semester, has been studying the Fischer-Spassky World Championship games.

The club was organized to provide an opportunity for interested students and professors to display their skills and ideas in playing the game. A ladder tournament, consisting of 15 players, was conducted with trophies awarded to the first and second place winners, who were Dr. Henry Harder and Dr. Charles Allen, respectively.

Dr. Allen, assistant professor of mathematics, is treasurer and sponsor of the Chess Club. Speaking about some aspects of joining and participating in the club, Allen explained that anyone attending or teaching at MSSC is

"For an interested person wanting to learn to play the game, our organization is the place to turn to," he said. "Some students have expressed interest in learning the game but are afraid to join. Our club is more the informal type and a person's inability or inexperience should not keep him (or her) from seeking to learn and play the world's greatest mind game."

Dr. Allen feels one of the best things for the organization would be to join the USCF in order to participate in area tournaments. Asked if he felt local members were strong players or had areas lacking in knowledge, Dr. Allen replied: "Our team members have had limited experience in the reading of chess books, but I am not certain this is a big enough drawback to hinder our playing other colleges."

Dr. Allen was, as perhaps all wise players, restrained in divulging his philosophy of the game but did offer this advice: "A basic premise is to keep your pieces coordinated and avoid mistakes."

Dan Wilson, member of the club, says about team chess: "I don't like duals chess; if you're going to play team chess you should have four or five teammates. I prefer playing by myself; that is the way the game was designed, for individual ability."

In USCF tournaments, team chess is employed to expose the individual's ability within his group. This also saves on the time it would take to play four or more individual games, which is one-on-one competition.

Student
teacher
"amazed"

By LYNN HARPER

For Carol Trevino, senior elementary education major, first day of student teaching was one of "amazement." Miss Trevino was amazed at the fact that the students knew so much.

Miss Trevino is student teaching at South Elementary in Neosho under the supervision of Mrs. Ackerson in the second grade. Miss Trevino's comment on the Neosho system was, "I am not familiar with other school systems, but South has excellent facilities — especially for learning disabilities, special education courses, remedial reading, hearing disabilities. They also have separate classes in elementary music and physical education courses. It's a great system!"

Acutally, teaching a class is much different than one imagines. Miss Trevino said her attitudes had changed from the first day. She commented, "At first, it was really hard to relate what the text wanted to get across, but you learn after awhile and now things are going along much more smoothly."

Most student teachers face a problem with discipline and Miss Trevino was no exception. She made this comment: "At first the students were real sweet, but then they got a little loud and rowdy. However, now that they

have realized that they can't get by with that, they have settled down to work and behave quite well."

Many undergraduates want to know just how it feels to be teaching in an actual classroom, so upon being asked how it felt, Miss Trevino stated, "Sometimes it's hard to get an idea across, and you feel like you aren't doing what you should, but when you see that they finally understand something, then you feel really good."

Most student teachers have their likes and dislikes, and Miss Trevino seems to like teaching science the most. She said, "A lot of it has been outside. They have a garden and a nature walk, which the students seem more interested in than the other subjects."

Many student teachers are finding out if they are really going to enjoy the teaching profession, and Miss Trevino felt that it will be a lot of hard work, but she felt it will be well worth it.

As many student teachers, Miss Trevino felt that the hardest part of teaching was when you have a slow child that just can't seem to grasp a simple fact.

Most student teachers probably have similar reactions to their first actual experience in the classroom, but it is something that all education majors anticipate and look forward to.

Expanded library facilities to open soon

TV lab provides new skills

By DEBBIE BOEHNING

This is the sixth year that MSSC students have had access to the closed circuit T.V. facilities on campus. First located in the Math and Science building, the T.V. laboratory is now housed behind the Business and Crossroad buildings.

Facilities include several monitors and microphones, a main control room and three viewing rooms. A Sony camera equipped with a zoom lens makes close-up taping possible.

Tapes made with this equipment compare to a cassette in versatility. Tapes can be erased and taped over as many as 50 times. They can be seen immediately or stored for a later viewing.

James Starkey, the T.V. technician, monitors the tape from the control room. Mr. Starkey is in charge of all technical aspects of the closed circuit equipment.

Departments using the T.V. laboratory include speech and drama, business, journalism, and education. The closed circuit equipment is available to anyone who wishes to use it.

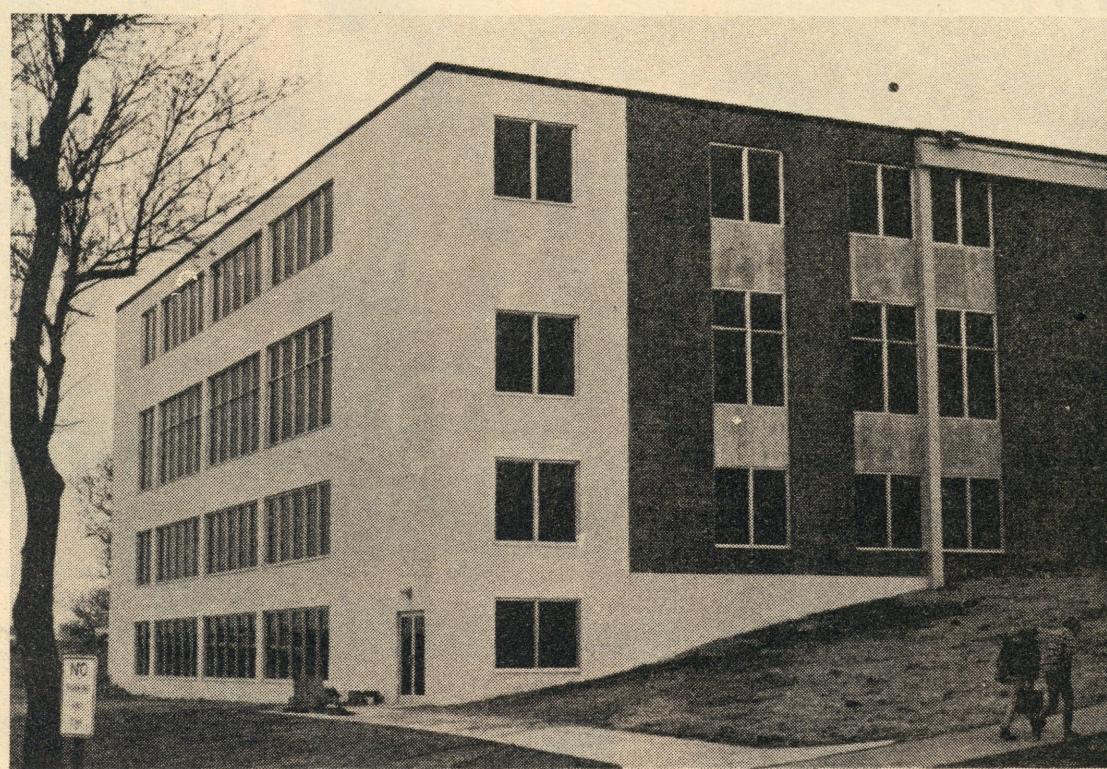
Approximately 500 students a year use the facilities. This includes students enrolled in Structure of Teaching-Education 320 and 330. Students taking this course use the facilities through Micro Teaching Instructed by Dr. James V. Sandrin, Dr. Leland D. Easterday, and Mr. B. W. Mason, students learn the art of teaching with this visual aid.

Teaching consists of knowledge gained from courses offered and the ability to communicate.

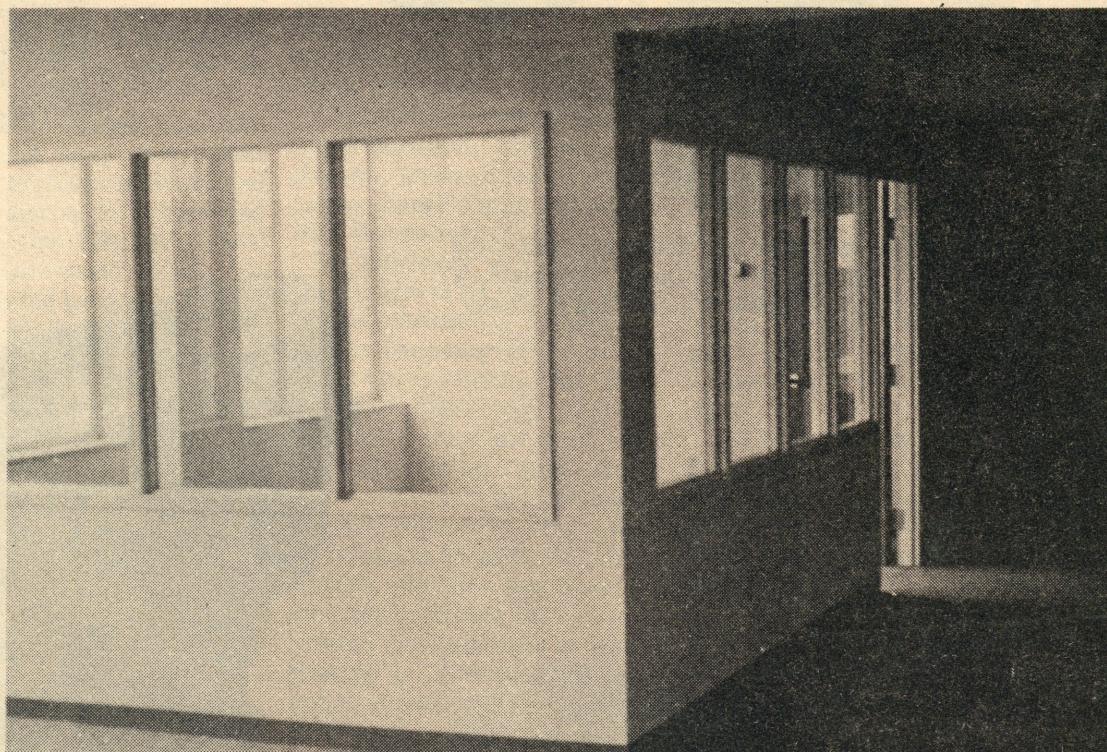
Micro teaching consists of students presenting themselves before the T.V. camera to discover individual strengths and weaknesses. Student performance is then evaluated by the instructor and peers. Skills evaluated are verbal expression, non-verbal expression (body language), enthusiasm, fluency, confidence, empathy, emotional stability, and use of media.

Through these skills the five senses must be stimulated for effective communication to occur. Micro teaching allows the student to strengthen these skills which in turn strengthens communication. Strong or weak communication determines how well someone learns and how long the knowledge will be retained.

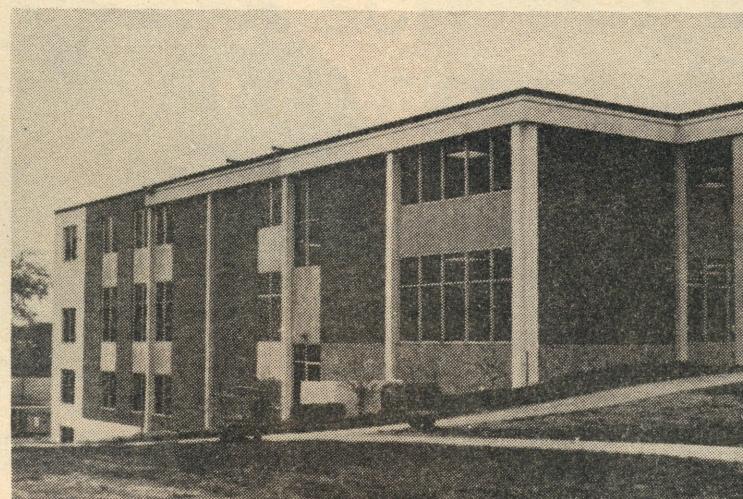
Teaching is gaining the attention of students and then guiding the attention to that which is to be learned and holding the attention until it is learned. With the T.V. facilities as an aid, MSSC students can learn to gain this definition of



The four story addition to Spiva Library cost one million dollars.



Interior scenes (above and at right) show some of the increased space. Language laboratories, offices, and classrooms are in the basement.



The new addition adjoins the existing structure at the rear.



By KEN SMITH

Chart Feature Editor

As a result of this year's library expansion, much improved and expanded library facilities are being readied for use this summer.

According to Mr. Elmer Rogers, head librarian, the one million dollar addition to the George Spiva Library should be completed by May 21.

The new addition will improve basic library services as there will be more book stacks, more reference material available and there will be more room.

New innovations found in the addition should make every aspect of library research easier for the average student. Among the new services planned is a meeting center on the third floor. This meeting room will be class room related in that there will be projectors and audio equipment for teaching use. Also on the third floor will be a listening center with 16 to 20 stations. Students may go to the listening center and hear prerecorded records and tapes of music and a variety of subjects.

The new addition will also include reference rooms, electronic carrels and badly needed offices for the librarians. These improvements should relieve some of the congestion found on the third floor during busy hours in the present facilities.

In addition to all other improvements there will be a fully equipped language lab on the basement level. This will enable foreign language students to greatly improve their comprehension and pronunciation.

Mr. Rogers comments on the addition were that the expansion is a very good thing. "Basically this will improve our services a great deal, and I think it's money well spent."

Nurses attend workshop

The local chapter of the Missouri State Student Nurses Association recently attended the annual spring workshop at Osage House on the Lake of the Ozarks.

Attending were Linda Greer,

Rose Ann Hill, Joe Davis, Bill Cates, Don Davis, Connie Neubauger, Louise Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. James Atkinson, and Toni Ardery.

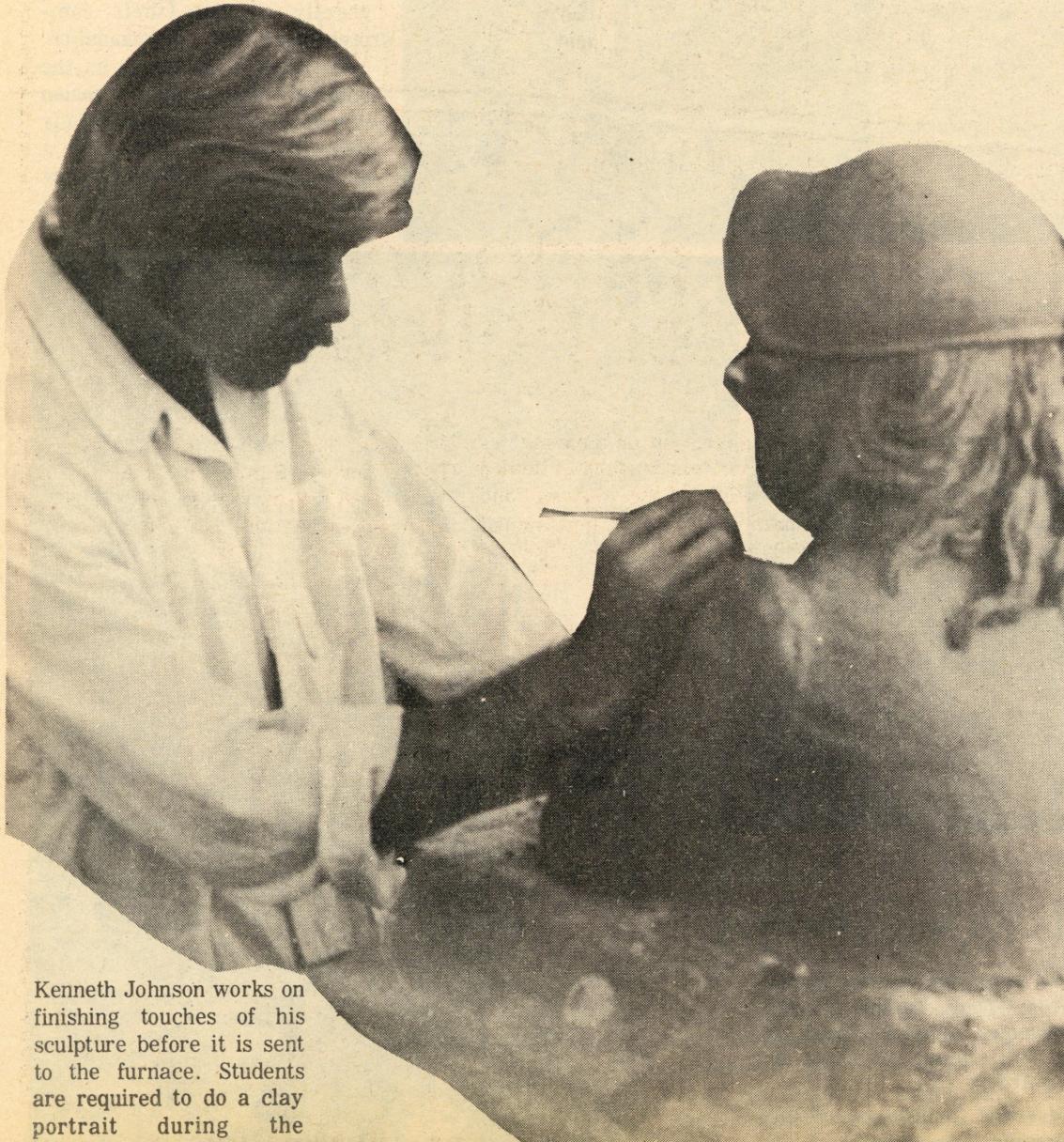
Madonna Briley was elected Recording Secretary of the

Sculpture



A self portrait begins to emerge with this bottom half of the figure in plaster. The sculptor is David Berground, a member of the sculpture class taught by Mr. Jon H. Fowler.

Cutting David Berground out of a plaster-dunked shirt is the next step in creating what will eventually be a self portrait of Berground.



Kenneth Johnson works on finishing touches of his sculpture before it is sent to the furnace. Students are required to do a clay portrait during the



Kay Holland's self portrait has been hollowed out and dried. Hollowing out the sculpture helps it to dry faster and prevents it from cracking more.

at MSSC

zark festival to be held in 'magical' place

by SHEILA DANIEL

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark. — Oak Hill Ecopark is a very special place. On Memorial Day it will host some 30,000 attending the first annual Mountain Folkfair. But its hills and ridges and roads once to the shouts of lumberjacks, the ceremonial chants of sage, and the slow, silent songs of Cherokees who along the infamous Trail of Tears.

20-acre tract of land is on the Arkansas-Missouri border, 10 miles north of Eureka Springs on State Highway 7. It is being developed mainly as a park and grounds by a group of Eureka Springs residents with the Ozark Mountain Folklore Association and the Access Center.

According to Edd Jeffords, director of the project, the site for the fair was chosen for many reasons. The Folkfair, which is being compared to major cultural events in the country, is an example of Ozark heritage, music and crafts. More of the finest national and international bluegrass, blues, folk and gospel musicians will be performing during the three-day festival, as well as crafts village of working artisans from throughout the Midwest.

On the Folkfair grounds will be an Indian village, an tourist information center, several food and crafts

and a stage designed to attract a wide audience. Performers will include: Scruggs Revue, Nitty Gritty Dirt Band, Billy Edd Jeffords, John Hartford, Clifton & Cajun Band, Mason Lester Flatt & Nashville

Ozark Mountain Folklore Association, Leo Kottke, The Lewis Family, James Cotton Band, Gaskins Switch, John Lee Hooker, Johnny Shines, Mance Lipscomb, Jimmy Driftwood, Chick Allen, Bessie & Georgia Sea Island Singers, Arbuckle Mountain Big Mama Thornton, and the Blank Film Festival.

The varied program in the Folkfair is a unique event. The Folklore Association, which sponsors the festival, is trying to direct people back to the roots of our present-day culture through music, art and an appreciation of the Ozarks' resources.

The site of the fair was partly because it is representative of the pure beauty and rich variety of fauna, landscapes and of the Ozarks. It seems entirely consistent with the director's statement: "We're dealing with heritage park." says the director. "This is what we're trying to do with the festival in arts, crafts and music." The idea for an ecology-oriented site development grew

out of a publication called the Ozark Access Catalog. Edd Jeffords is an Arkansas native who spent the past few years working as a newspaper editor in the West Coast.

About a year ago, he came back to his home state. Like hundreds of other young people, he wanted to get back to the land. But he soon realized that others who had migrated to the Ozarks from the cities needed help in adjusting to rural life. The result of his concern was the access catalog.

The first issue of the publication came out earlier this year. It offered advice and instruction on how to get land cheap and sustain yourself without ruining the environment. The April issue of the quarterly publication is concerned with geology and the soils, spring planting and gardening, and recreation.

"In many ways, the park is a spin-off from the catalog," the 27-year old director reflected. "We hope that if we can build a campground that is ecologically practical, then it will set an example for others."

Naturally wooded, the 120-acre range from clear, level pastures to rocky, cedar covered shelves and a fine hardwood stand on Oak Hill, the highest point in a 10-mile radius. It's served by old logging roads that encircle several natural springs forming the source of Monkey Run Creek. The land winds through a forest of cedars, oak, elm, locust and about sixteen other varieties of trees — as well as clusters of wild grapes, strawberries and spring flowers. Along the paths are scattered chips of arrowheads, the remains of some long-forgotten Indian ammunition factory.

The most remarkable factor in its selection as the Folkfair site is a natural amphitheater, located almost in the middle of the land. It is capable of accommodating several thousand persons safely and comfortably.

A stage is being constructed in the pit of the theater out of logs and rough-cut lumber from the site. It's significant that all of the timber and vegetation that is being cleared will be re-cycled



Nitty Gritty Dirt Band

One of the more than 20 top-name groups to appear at the Ozark Mountain Folkfair, May 26-28, will be the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band. The Folkfair, which has attracted national attention already, will be at the 120-acre Oak Hill Ecopark 10 miles north of Eureka Springs, Ark., on the Missouri border. Advance tickets at \$12 per person are now on sale.

into the development of the area. Smaller poles are being used to build crafts booths, and what is leftover from the pole construction goes for firewood and mulch for paths.

"I like to call the whole thing an undevelopment," Jeffords explained, "because we're trying not to change things any more than is necessary."

His philosophy is reflected in the attitudes of his staff and even by the construction workers on the site. One young woman on the work crew clearing the site remarked, "We've been clearing the amphitheater this week, and it's really been hard for us to cut down some of these beautiful trees. We know we're going to use them again in the park, but I keep thinking about how long some of the trees have been here."

Surely this approach to land-clearing is different from the ordinary lumberjack. However, the project director pointed out

that most of the trees are third-growth — the land was last worked by a lumber company a little over 40 years ago.

Albert Skiles, site designer, put it a different way, "My job is to see that this place doesn't look like Disneyland," he quipped. For example, power lines are being strung with only minimal clearing so as not to call attention to themselves. Stumps will be left after clearing, not only to provide seating in the amphitheater, but also to prevent erosion. Even the roadways are being built with care.

"We're trying to be gentle with the land," Jeffords commented. "We don't want to scare the birds and animals away, so we're only using heavy equipment when absolutely necessary. The roads are being cut with old methods. After all, 100 years ago people didn't have bulldozers and dynamite, and they did a pretty nice job."

At the same time, modern conveniences will be available to festival-goers. Adequate facilities are provided for toilets, trash disposal, food, security and water.

And what happens after the Folkfair ends on May 28? The Ozark Access Center hopes to open the land as a campground later this summer. It will be the only ecological park of its kind in the nation, so far as anyone can tell. In future years, the ground will be opened from May to October.

"After the Folkfair," the director said, "we're going to develop nature trails and label everything along the way — not only as to what things are, but also their medical uses and historical value. The tourist will be able to walk through the park and learn," he finished. "It will become a living access catalog."

Top name performers scheduled for Folkfair

By Sheila Daniel

EUREKA SPRINGS, Ark. — "There'll be guitars and fiddles, Earl Scruggs and his banjo too..." begins the Grand Ole Opry song. That's a good description of the Ozark Mountain Folkfair, scheduled for Memorial Day Weekend near Eureka Springs.

That's when more than two dozen of the nation's finest bluegrass, gospel and blues performers will gather for a series of shows and jams that's already being talked about in music circles from coast to coast.

But music is only one aspect of the multi-layered event which on March 20 received the unanimous endorsement of the Arkansas State Legislature. In a citation presented to the sponsoring Ozark Mountain Folklore Association, the Legislature expressed its "full support and appreciation."

The citation also commended the Folklore Association for "an outstanding job of planning for the accommodations, health and safety of the visitors" and commented that the first annual Folkfair "is expected to become one of the region's most valuable tourist attraction."

People who have heard of the Folkfair already are comparing it to major cultural events across the nation.

To be held at the 120-acre, environmentally oriented Oak Hill Ecopark, 10 miles north of Eureka Springs on the Arkansas-Missouri border, the Ozark Mountain Folkfair will feature performances by such renowned bluegrass pickers as Earl Scruggs, John Hartford, Lester Flatt & the Nashville Grass, Doc and Merle Watson, Mason Proffit, the Ozark Mountain Daredevils, Arbuckle Mountain Boys and the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band.

Traditional mountain music will be performed by Jimmy Driftwood, Curly Holworth & the Green County Ramblers, and Chick Allen, who may be the only musician around who still plays the jawbone.

Delta and country blues will be represented by John Lee Hooker, Lightening Hopkins, Johnny Shines and Mance Lipscomb. The Sunday morning show will feature gospel singing by The Lewis Family and Bessie Jones & the Georgia Sea Island Singers.

Other performers on the bill include Cajun Zydeco blues king Clifton Chenier, Chicago blues master James Cotton and several regional bluegrass and gospel acts.

In addition to the live music, filmmaker Les Blank will be honored each evening with a festival of his award-winning films of Lipscomb (A Well-Spent Life), Hopkins (The Blues Acc-

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Joplin Mural

The Joplin Mural by Thomas Hart Benton was unveiled in Joplin's Municipal Building during Centennial Activities Saturday, March 24. The mural has already attracted national attention, including notice in Time Magazine.

Mr. Larson will conduct summer art workshop

Sidney Larson, widely known artist and mural painter, will conduct the annual two-week summer workshop at Spiva Art Center June 2-16.

Larson is director of the art department of Columbia College, Columbia, Mo., and curator of the Art Gallery of the State Historical Society at Columbia. He was consultant for and designer of the recent Thomas Hart Benton exhibit at Spiva Art Center.

Two types of material will be offered during the workshop. Painting and drawing will receive primary emphasis, with additional instruction given in a broad range of studio skills.

Students may work in the medium of their choice — oil, acrylic or casein, and teaching will be supplemented by critiques, demonstrations directed toward solving specific problems, and illustrated lectures. The theory and practice of natural ways of drawing will be included in the class work.

Discussion of studio skills will deal with such practical subjects of interest to artists as exhibition technique and design, framing and matting, gold leafing mediums, varnishes and tools, and the conservation and restoration of works of art.

Classes will be held from 9 a.m. to noon and from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday of the weeks beginning June 4 and June 11. They will be held in the Fine Arts Building on Missouri Southern State College campus, or at appropriate outdoor locations.

On Thursday night of each week, an informal class "get together" will be held at the home of a member of the art center.

In addition to the scheduled classes, two "Ozark Sketch Trips" have been scheduled for Saturdays, June 9 and 16, and are

Tuition is \$30 per week for the morning or afternoon units or \$55 for both, with a total fee of \$110 for all sessions. Persons not enrolled in the workshop who wish to participate in the Saturday sketch trips may do so by paying a \$5 fee for each trip. The registration charge is \$15 and this amount will be applied to tuition. On Wednesday night, June 6, Larson will give a lecture

at the Joplin Municipal Building, entitled "The Making of a Mural," which will be open to the public without charge. He will discuss and analyze the Thomas Hart Benton Mural, "Joplin at the Turn of the Century," and will give insights into the technique and procedures employed by the artist in developing and executing the mural.

Ozark Folkfair planned

FROM PAGE 19

cordin' to Lighten' Hopkins) and Chenier (Spent it All).

Also included in the Ozark Mountain Folkfair will be an arts and crafts village featuring an outstanding assemblage of master artisans from throughout the Midwest.

Among the featured craftsmen, all of whom will be demonstrating their work continuously, are Henry Serenco of Omaha, Neb., John & Sally Ayers, of Hindsville, Ark., Linda Pinkley of Beaver, Ark., Bob Allen of Ballwin, Mo. Dorothy Linsley, of Little Rock, Ark., Catherine Joslyn of Kansas City, Mo. and Lowell Baker of Eureka Springs, Ark. In all, more than 40 working master craftsmen will be featured.

Other activities at the Folkfair will include an Indian cultural center, an open air farmers' market and dozens of unique food concessions. Several native Ozark craftsmen also will demonstrate basketry, soap-making, shingle-splitting and flour-grinding.

The Folkfair, which is conceived as an annual exposition of Southern mountain folklore, music and crafts conducted in a rural, natural setting, is designed to appeal to a general audience ranging from college students to families. Persons under the age

an accompanying parent or guardian, while children under 12 will be admitted free with an adult.

In preparation for the 25,000 to 30,000 persons expected to attend over the three-day weekend, elaborate facilities are being prepared for sanitation, trash disposal, food and water.

'For the Roses' a Mitchell hit

"For the Roses," a beautiful composite of music, has been praised by many as the best of Jone Mitchell, yet for those who have followed her long parade of melodious charms it is merely the newest projection of her talent. The artwork itself sketched by Mitchell on many of her album jackets, is a reflection of the creativity captured in her latest release.

As with each of her former albums, the songs slated on "For the Roses" are all self-composed, flowing with personality and blazing with the emotions that Mitchell gives them. In admiring the performer's style, Judy Collins once said of Mitchell, "She is the only person I have ever known who can say what it is really like to be a woman." Although an incredibly dynamic woman, she does not sing for women alone, for her lyrics touch on moods that many can identify with.

Among music listeners possibly the only "popular" song on this album is "You Turn Me On—I'm a Radio", known for its spot on the Top 40 charts, but it is only a sample of the audial beauty sung so freely by Mitchell, giving fulfillment to those who long to experience sensitivity.

Helping to achieve the impact of "For the Roses," by combining their own unique talents with those of Mitchell, are such names

(to next page)



Gov. Christopher S. Bond made remarks at the opening of the Thomas Hart Benton retrospective exhibit at the Spiva Art Center Saturday, March 24. Bond called Benton one of "the world's great painters."



Benton speaks

Thomas Hart Benton, world famous artist and native of the Joplin area, opens the Benton retrospective exhibit at Spiva Art Center during Centennial activities March 24.

another campus publication:

Winged Lion» lets talented student show his wares

By CLAUDIA MYERS

Missouri Southern's literary magazine, "Winged Lion," lets the talented student an opportunity to display his skills. In the "Winged Lion" began publication one year ago. Dr. Joseph Lambert, one of the magazine's advisors, said the purpose of the "Winged Lion" is to "create a medium for literature and culture on our campus." To introduce the creative arts magazine to the student body last year, cash prizes were awarded for the best material submitted in different fields. This practice is no longer observed, for, as Dr. Lambert pointed out, "Winning money should not be the reason a student would turn in his material."

A superior magazine in appearance," Lambert said. "The quality of the paper and the general layout exceed many other university literary magazines."

The material published in the "Winged Lion" is chosen by a panel of MSSC students. The staff includes Steve Poore, editor; Julie Hall, art editor; Gwen Bennett, secretary; John Hunt, on editor; Coleen Michael, copy editor; Mark Bellis, Paula Carter, Bob Elliot, Rick Lewis, and Molly Pannell. Staff members must critically review the material submitted for publication. Dr. Lambert pointed out that the material chosen for publication was based on the basis of artistic



composition.

Since the beginning of the "Winged Lion's" publication, there has been no lack of student

interest. "For this size of a college," Dr. Lambert reported, "there is a large amount of material received."

Julie Dale says:

Drama department offers unity

By DALE SMITH

Julie Dale is a sophomore speech and drama major. She played the leading role of Frankie Addams in the Barn Theater's production of Carson McCullers "The Member of the Wedding." It was a highly successful year for her, and the role of Frankie Addams was a fitting climax to the year.

What follows is a brief discussion with Miss Dale on the response of MSSC students to the drama department.

Q. How do you feel the student body views the drama department?

A. There definitely is apathy towards the drama department as well as to parts of the campus in every activity. But since I am a drama major, I am especially familiar with the apathy towards the theater. For instance in the auditions we like to stress that other people besides drama majors can try out. We want them to try out. We like to have them not only on the stage but on the crews. People don't realize that it is not just departmental people who participate.

Q. Are the turnouts for the performances basically students?

A. No, I think it is more the community than the students on the average. The overall statistics from the country show we have a fairly good student turnout, however. About three per cent of the students attend a production. (Editor's Note: That would be 90 students of 3,000 attending a play.)

Q. Why don't more students attend the performances?

A. You can't point your finger at any one thing and say 'This is

"The interest of the art students in submitting material for publication is increasing," Prof. Nathaniel Cole, art advisor for the magazine, reported. "Many of the freshmen and sophomore students want to take advantage of the chance to have some of their material published."

"It is of great value to a student to be able to publish some of his material," Mr. Cole continued. "To have your work printed in the "Winged Lion" is a great privilege."

He mentioned that a student can add the material he has had published to his portfolio. When applying for a job, the student can then show this published material to his prospective employer.

The decision as to who will be art editor is based on several factors. "An art student in-

terested in entering the area of commercial art would find the experience to be of great aid to him," Cole said. "A student simply wishing to have some experience in this type of work is also considered." This year's art editor, Doyle Hall, volunteered for the job.

The material accepted for publication comes from various types of literary and art work. Photographs, poems, short stories, and art work of all types are considered.

The "Winged Lion" is not the first creative arts magazine to be published at MSSC. A previous one shut down publication almost immediately after its first issue.

The fate of the "Winged Lion" seems already determined by the large amount of student interest. Thus, MSSC students will have future chances to display their artistic talents.

people around him influence the character.

You have to learn his hates, fears, beliefs, interests — it all goes into the performance. With all of this information you still can't do anything without the people behind the scenes, the lighting crew, the sound crew. Properties has a tough job rounding up the things needed from the past. Properties had to find things from the 40s for "The Member of the Wedding." Also the publicity crew has to get out notices. I think if people would come and see one of the plays they would want to see another, but they just won't come.

Q. Is there any comment you would like to make concerning the Drama Department?

A. I'm very pleased with the unity and close friendship that is involved in the department. The instructors I really enjoy because they are close to the students. They help, and they are very concerned about each one of the majors.

Q. How much work is actually involved in putting on a single performance?

A. It's unlimited. The thing that most people see is the acting. It looks easy when they see the characters, but it takes weeks and weeks of rehearsal to get this down. There's more to it than the memorization of lines. You have to get the understanding and feelings of the character, the basic life history of the character. The setting and the

with lifelike sketches of birds in flight, snow covered evergreens, butterflies, and fresh flowering green plants. Even the paper itself is equal to the beauty of the poetic lines it holds, as Presscraft Papers creates a composite of screens, parchment, and rough cloth paper, to symbolize the contents penned by its author.

"To Those Who See" seems to hold something for each who seek to experience its freshness. For the artist, it holds an inspiration, for the poet, an aesthetic experience, for a child, a delightful frolic in nature, and for all, an escape back to nature itself.

To Those Who See

By SHEREE BRUNER

"To Those Who See" is only one of a collection of Presscraft Papers created by Gwen Frostic. Each of the series is outstanding in its unique portrayal of life and sensitivity, and the particular book, "To Those Who See," seems to outreach words and stimulate the experience of the beauties of wildlife.

For those who truly see the intricate patterns of nature's creations, Gwen Frostic has created their world in a book to explore. Each page is endowed

Mitchell
cores
gain

from preceding page

Mitchell. Being recognized as America's number one songwriter, she has received acclaim for songs that so many identify with, when in fact, she seems to be singing for herself. A strong person, Mitchell has often been admired for the honest assessment of the weaknesses of which she sees — and this element of truth seems to be what has won her widespread life and her voice magnetism. The such song is "Woman of Heart and Mind," in which she sings: "You think I'm your mother, or another sister, or your sister, or the queen of your dreams? Or just another girl, when love makes a fool of me?"

As is true with many things of beauty, there are yet to be words that can aptly express the conviction Mitchell presents to the music world with this new album. New listeners it brings heartfelt emotions, whatever they might be, and perhaps a newborn faith that there are still masters among musicians, and to those who feel they already "know" Mitchell through her past releases, she gives a nourishment that seems to feed the mind.

In Review

By CLAUDIA MYERS

Missouri Southern's speech and drama department made their contribution to Joplin's Centennial celebration with the production of William Vaughn Moody's play "The Great Divide."

Joplin's Centennial Queen, Nancy Brandt, made a brief appearance before the play began. Miss Brandt, a senior at MSSC, explained the relevance of "The Great Divide" to Joplin's celebration.

The melodramatic play deals with the division between the puritanical New England concepts and the rougher, more honest code of the West. This conflict is exemplified in the characters of Ruth Jordan, portrayed by Paula Smith, and Stephen Ghent, played by Brian Hauck.

Paula Smith, around whom the play revolves, excellently portrayed a woman torn between her moral upbringing and her love for her husband. The audience could feel each conflicting mood which the character was experiencing. Miss Smith's ability

to display a variety of emotions caught and held the attention of the audience.

Brian Hauck, as the rugged western husband, played a difficult role like a professional. Mr. Hauck was able to work opposite Miss Smith, and still catch the attention of the audience with his ability to identify with the moods being portrayed.

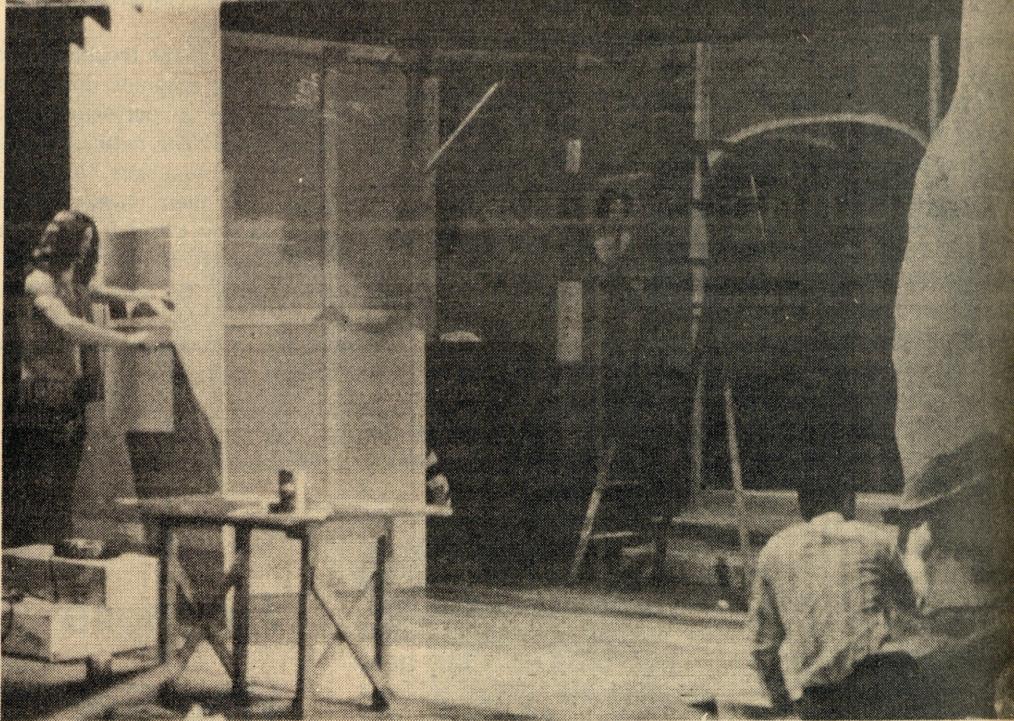
Patti German, Tom Green, and Charles Carr all deserve special recognition for their portrayals. These three actors provided the comic relief in the play. Miss German is exceptional in her role as the missish, puritanical wife.

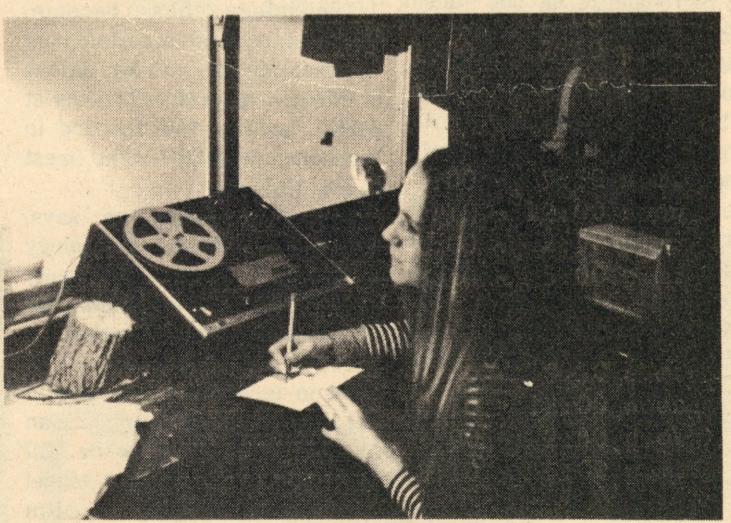
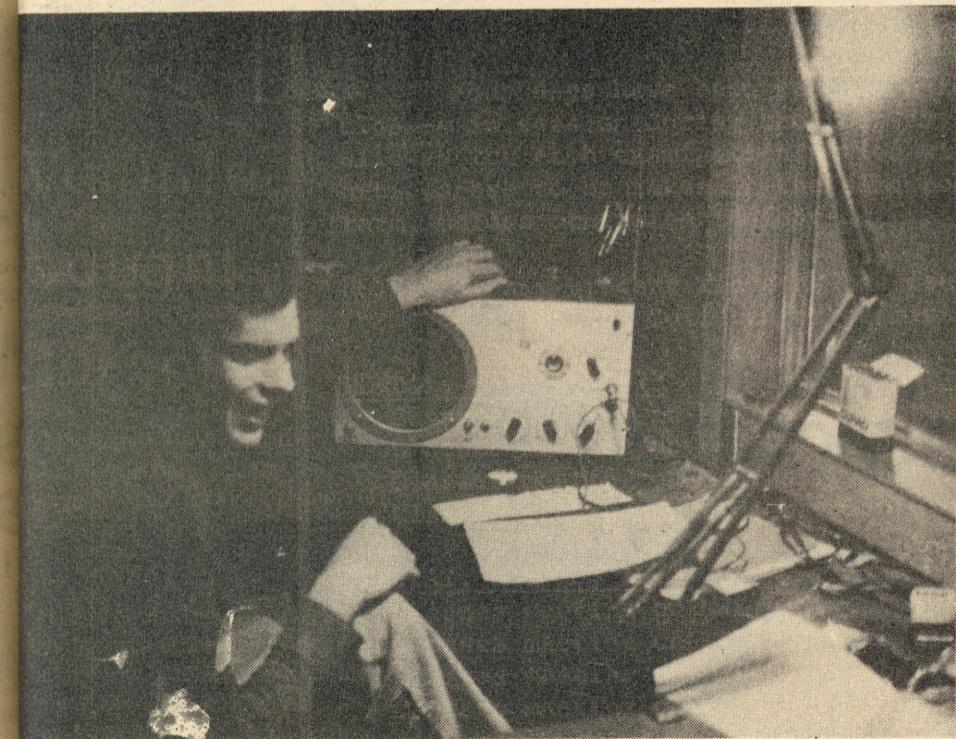
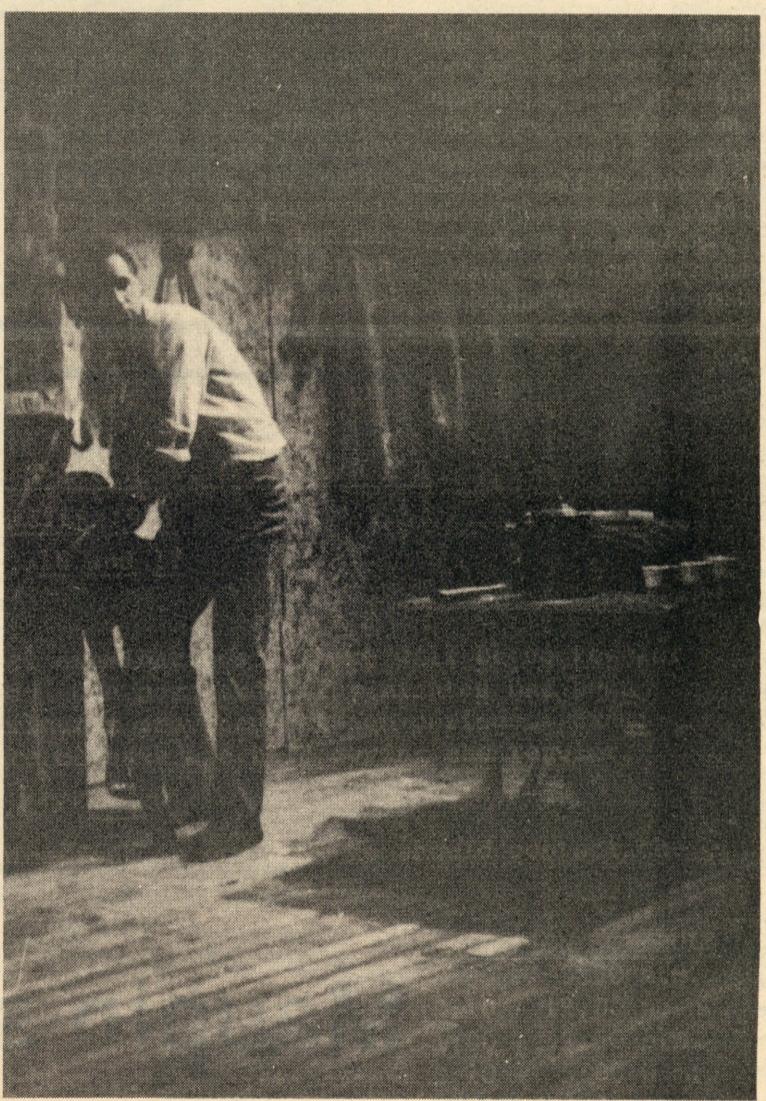
The supporting cast played their roles in such a way as to heighten the ability of the main actors. The audience was especially appreciative of Robert Morris and Alan Young who played two outlaws at the beginning of the play.

"The Great Divide" made an excellent contribution to the Joplin Centennial Celebration. The acting ability of Paula Smith and Brian Hauck made the play an even more memorable experience.

The making of a play

More than 800 man hours, it is estimated, go into the staging of a single production at the Barn Theater. From set design, set construction, and set painting, to rehearsals, to the making of costumes, both by machine and by hand, to the addition of sound and light effects, production period is one continuous beehive of activity. Illustrated on these two pages are some of the cast and crew members at work on the Barn's most recent production of "The Great Divide," which was directed by Mr. Duane L. Hunt.





Northpark Mall becomes shoplifters' playground

By CAROLYN HAAS

For many persons in the Joplin area, Northpark Mall was a dream come true. It allowed parking facilities which are free, permitted shopping convenience, and opened the door for many new businesses. It also provided a brand new playground for shoplifters.

Visit the Mall on a Saturday afternoon and one can understand why it is heavy day for shoplifting. People drift in and out by the hundreds, and petty thieves find safety in numbers. With more sales and more people, it's difficult for employees to keep an eye on all customers. However, it is on these busiest days that salespeople, too, are more numerous and they are aware of and alert to the activities of shoplifters.

According to Dorothy Weston, manager of Helen Gallagher Gifts, other "prime times" include those times when clerks are involved in other duties, for example, during opening and closing periods.

Most of the managers interviewed recently reported that the majority of amateur shoplifters are female. On the other hand, more males find things to "rip off" in store that handle pants and shirts. Most shoplifters are teenagers, anywhere from 10 to 20. They generally travel in groups, probably for two reasons: (1) They feel safer; and (2) They want an audience. The reason many teenagers shoplift is to get attention; they feel they're being "cool" and making an impression on their friends.

Another reason the amateur steals is the thrill it gives him. The danger is appealing to him, and he likes to see how much he can get away with. It is true, managers agree, that the shoplifter can almost always buy the merchandise he has stolen with the money in his pocket.

According to Jerry Graham, assistant manager of McCrory's, "The items most commonly taken are small ones, easily slipped into a pocket or a purse." They vary from store to store and run the gamut from belts and cosmetics to small candles, harmonicas, and incense. Occasionally, however, the shoplifter will go "big time" and try to steal something big. According to Ron Johnson, assistant manager of Musicland, one of his salesmen once caught an old man trying to get away with a tape recorder. The clerk merely said, "Would you like me to put that in a box for you?" The man put the recorder back on the shelf and walked out.

Strangely enough, a shoplifter is easy to spot. He is his own worst enemy because he gives himself away. He stays in the store for a long time; he is quiet; he refuses help. In a clothing store, he goes into the dressing room without contacting salespeople. In all stores, his eyes give him away. He watches every



ONE STORE in Northpark Mall, as most others, is visited daily by hundreds of persons. And the Mall, in general, has provided new hunting grounds for the shoplifter.

assure himself that he isn't being watched. Salespeople are trained to watch for these and other give-away signs and little tricks that shoplifters often use.

Once spotted, the shoplifter will almost always be confronted. Merchants are 100 per cent sure before they take this step, because a mistake can mean a lawsuit. Generally they wait until the shoplifter is outside the store before they approach him. There is a common misconception that it is illegal for a merchant to confront a shoplifter while he is in the store. However, according to

Noell Crume, owner and manager of American Handicraft, and confirmed by a Joplin police officer, "a merchant can prosecute if the merchandise is concealed on the person in such a manner as to show probable cause."

Word choice becomes a matter of tact during the confrontation. It is imperative that the merchant does not say he knows that the shoplifter has stolen items, only that he suspects. Otherwise, if by chance the merchandise has been disposed of, the suspect could sue the merchant. Of-

tentimes, the salesperson will merely say, "Did you intend to pay for that?" In Topps & Trowers, you might here co-manager Steve Doty say, "Hey! Nice pants ... do you want to pay for them now?" Other merchants might ask if the suspect has a sales receipt for the merchandise.

The first reaction of the shoplifter is generally fear. He will automatically deny the crime, but almost always admit it when he realizes there's no way out. He's now to the embarrassment stage and starts

making excuses, "I didn't want to do it, but my friend dared me. I don't know what made me do it. I've never done it before. Many just break into a dead room."

Not all merchants at the Mall prosecute violators, but many of them do. Some establishments call the teenager's parents; some are placed under probation and/or house arrest by juvenile court. According to Mr. Crume, "If merchandise stolen totals more than \$15 it constitutes petty theft." Several, but not all stores located in the Mall post warning signs: "Shoplifters will be prosecuted." Some, but not all, shoplifters take heed of these warnings.

Some merchants, on the other hand, do not prosecute, either because they don't want to take time away from the store or they feel that shoplifting is the merchant's fault and it is the responsibility to prevent it.

Prevention, of course, is the best cure. "Alert salespeople to a tight inventory," reports Steve Conway of Now World "is the best way to prevent shoplifting."

Probably most people have shoplifted something at least once in their life, but it's not a good habit to get into. "Sure, I used to do it when I was a kid. I used to steal squirt guns," admitted one store manager. "Now I prosecute. Just because you get away from it once doesn't mean you're off the hook. The shoplifter's face — even potential ones' — is not easy to forget."

Here's where it all begins. A shoplifter wanders into a store

Maupin speaks with pride of tech

By STEVE CASH

Technology has become, perhaps, the most important part of American life, and Mr. James K. Maupin, dean of technology at MSSC, believes that training in technology at MSSC is the finest in the Midwest.

For that reason, he says, demand for MSSC technology graduates is so great that many accept jobs before completing all requirements for graduation.

To see where MSSC first got its start in technology, one should get some early background. Dean Maupin explains that while still part of the Joplin public school system, courses were offered in auto mechanics, machine and electronic technology, to mention a few areas. In 1964, when separation from the Joplin school district came, preparation for new programs began.

Casually, lighting up a small cigar in his office, Dean Maupin said, "In recognition of changing times, we expanded, or were thinking of expansion."

He went further, quoting from the department of health, education, and welfare: "In 1930 there were approximately 30

worker; in 1970 there were three million jobs. By 1980 there will be about 1½ million jobs for the unskilled worker, 80 million jobs for those with high school training or better and 15 per cent of that number will need bachelor of science degrees or higher."

Maupin said, "Why, seven years ago, when we initiated our auto technology, we weren't concerned with emission control. Now it's the biggest field."

Dean Maupin believes that "significant features at MSSC are our continued placement of considerable emphasis on career training rather than on vocational training. All our courses require supportive college courses from the fields of science, math, social science, and so on, as well as the actual specialty courses that train in the individual fields. The background courses help with adjustment and help the person grow into the job."

"HEW predicts that every individual employed today will have to be retrained three times during his employed life," Dean Maupin adds.

"Constantly trained to identify the region's needs for trained

students' needs, our faculty help our graduates to be well prepared. Right now we are planning and waiting for funds in dental assistance and dental hygienics. Hopefully, we will have these courses by the fall of 1974."

"The fields of health care are growing rapidly, especially for nurses, radiologists, medical technicians, and professional health managers. In the near future, we are looking at environmental control and public service such as training firemen, and ambulance drivers. But, of course, a lot of these courses require costly facilities."

He goes on: "We are constantly surveying and watching the growing needs of our area. Here are three examples of keeping our students in tune with the area. I think all of the area auto dealers are envious of our department, but it was costly to get. Our machine technology department has more a variety of equipment than anywhere else in the Midwest. We were the second college in the Midwest to get a computer department, with only Michigan beating us as the first. But all these facilities were very costly to build and equip. My

philosophy is do something or we aren't going to do it."

Dean Maupin says that compliments "from our graduates" have been very good. I recently mailed a questionnaire, a follow-up, to graduates of the past years. Replies are only about in, but the ones that are received are extremely complimentary. We have no employment problems; in fact, our graduates are in demand.

"In the fields we offer at MSSC, the enrollment and demand is greater than that of the day classes." Dean Maupin also indicated that people who are already employed come to improve their skills and some are even acquiring new skills in the changing job specifications.

"Our training here can produce somebody who can have enough skills to start with," he says.

But there are persons who are missing an important opportunity, he believes. "Women," he says, "should take automotive technology. This is how much easier it would be for women to tell a woman mechanic what is wrong with her car."

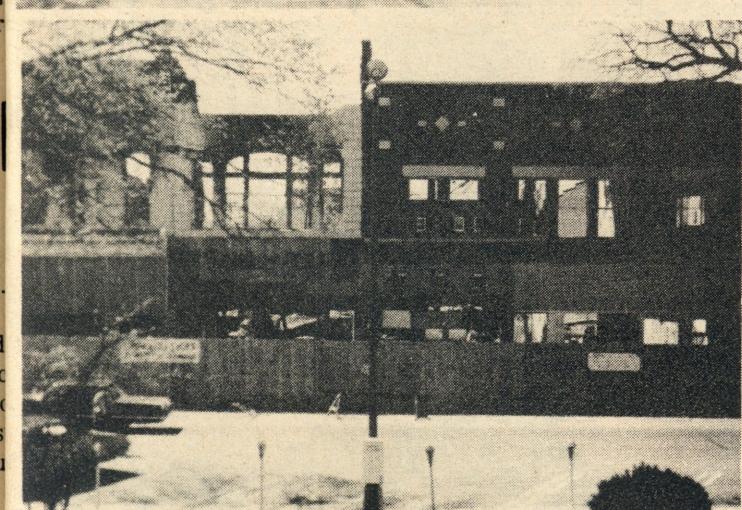
Meantime, Dean Maupin continues planning and working to make the MSSC division

Carthage Square

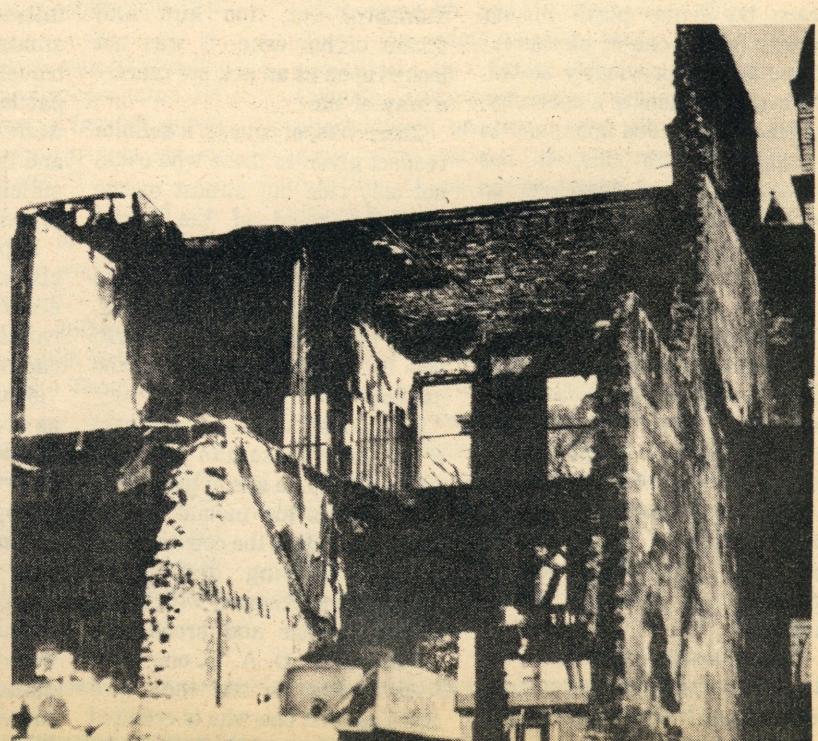
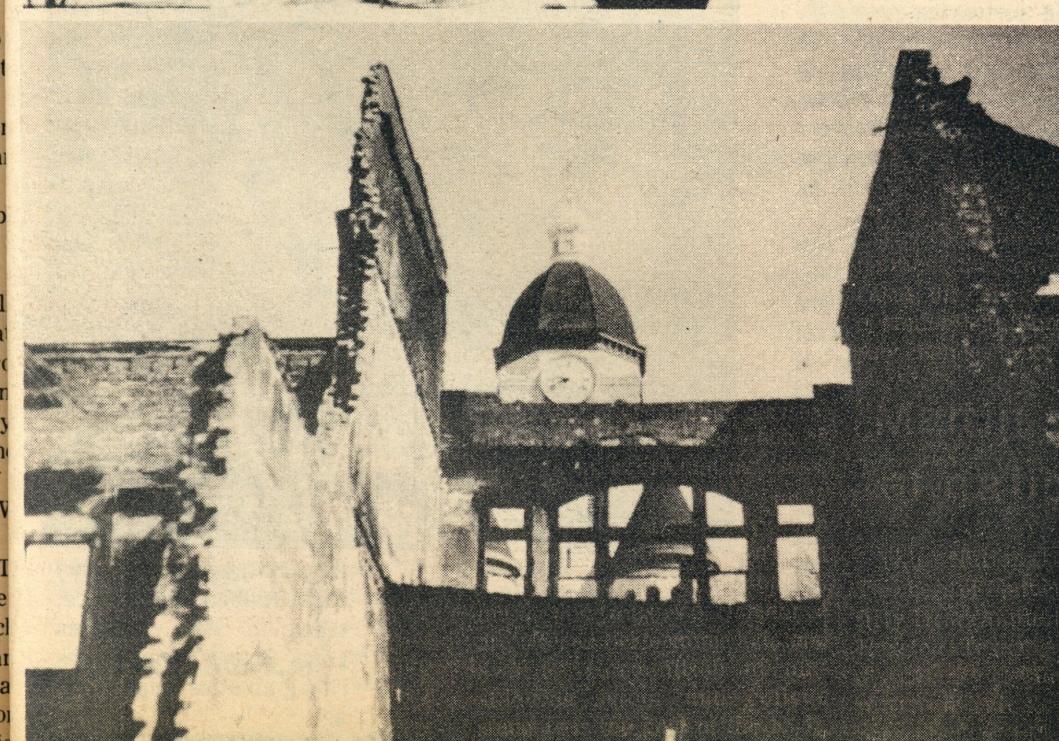
Work is nearing completion on the removal of debris caused by fire on the south side of the Carthage square. The fire, which occurred on November 3 of last year, completely destroyed five businesses, and caused considerable smoke and water damage to four others. Once the clearing operation is completed, plans to reconstruct some of the buildings destroyed will proceed.

The city of Carthage has purchased a portion of the ground to be used as a modified "mall" which will be used to connect Fourth and Fifth streets, and will add beauty and comfort to the square.

Officials listed cause of the fire as "unknown".



Reminiscent of bombed out cities of Europe immediately after World War II, the south side of the Carthage square is soon to take on a new appearance. Shells of some of the buildings jut into the foreground of the old county courthouse building. (Chart photos by Ron Ferguson.)



BY SHEREE BRUNER

Chart Feature Writer

In this era it seems man is proud of progression, and in his transition from the simple to the complex, has abandoned the elements of nature to master his mind. Yet as is true with many things, in order to achieve expansion, something is always sacrificed. This loss is often what is too simple to survive. Such has been the plight of the horse, and although mastering the skill of riding remains an increasing sport to many, there are far more who view horsemanship as dying legend.

Gone are the days in America when wild horses roamed free, their spirits untamed. It was during these times that the stallion earned the legend that is awed upon by amateurs, commercialized in western films, and written about in books of the "wild west." Perhaps most often reflected upon is the black stallion. Tall and majestic in stature, the black stallion captured fame through its rebellious spirit and thunder-like fury. Possibly it is because of this image that the television horse Fury is often thought of as the epitome of its name.

The typical horse of yesterday, however, was much the opposite of what is pictured in the minds of Americans. Although thunder-like in speed, and wild of spirit, most were dust-ridden and weathered. And if the facts were known of stallions, most truthful memories are of obnoxious pranks and the destruction often caused by cattle stampedes when disrupted by a stallion and his galloping herd.

One question often reflected upon when viewing the present status of the horse is whether it has adapted or merely succumbed to its surroundings. The role of the horse in our modern environment has unquestionably changed, and so have surrounding attitudes.

Upon asking various people of their feelings towards the social evolution of the horse, one student replied candidly, "In our society, the legend of the horse is definitely something of the past. There is no longer a place for the horse as a 'machine' because of the changing modes of transportation. Now it is more of a heritage, a sport, or an idea. The place the horse plays in our society now is one of pleasure." Thus, as was previously stated, the horse is no longer a necessity, no longer depended upon, and in compliance with this, it has become a sort of passenger on man's train of advancement.

Those who have been most directly affected by these changes are horse owners themselves. These are the men who have watched the horse grow, kept their legend alive, and prevented the breeds from growing extinct. Keeping their inborn love for horses alive, the legend of the horseowner parallels that of the horse, for both have shared a similar struggle, and both are equally admired.

Indeed, it seems the horse owes its present esteem to our society, for although it has changed roles,

Horsemanship: a legend that is dying or a sport?



Stallion

Robert Brunner, son and partner of Louis Brunner, is one of the few who can handle their champion stallion Salty Domino Bars.

it has thrived through the hands of those who realize its value. To these people, the horse is more than a heritage or sport, but rather a way of life.

Breeding and raising the animals they understand so well, the horseowner is of an unusual breed himself. Because so varied in backgrounds and feelings, few words could summarize the general attitudes of horseowners towards their work, and the way of life they have continued to pursue. Yet all share one common bond: their love for horses and the belief that the horse is not yet a legend because it is still alive. One such horseowner is Louis Brunner, who remarked on the plight of the horse, "There are more horses today than there were in the past, and more horselovers than horse-riders. The horse could actually be at its peak today if this interest were activated."

As many other farmers, ranchers, and horse-breeders, Louis Brunner was raised in an environment in which the horse was still in its prime. By the year 1921, at the age of 20, he was already a master of the art of horsemanship, yet, for him and others of his time, it was not looked upon as an art, but merely a way of life.

There was, of course, a definite respect given to those who could not only ride but almost merge with the mind of the horse, knowing its every move. Perfecting the art of discipline and bestowing a horse with manners, while still preserving its spirit, was the goal of every man who sat supreme in the saddle.

Even today, one can easily spot a skilled horseman by the superior way he sits in the saddle and handles his mount. On an afternoon ride in the country area of the farming district of Chautauqua, Kansas, with Louis Brunner, owner and breeder of registered P. O. A.'s, one often feels inferior to test their own skills against one who is credited

with many years of experience. Possibly for the first time, one can understand what it means to be "born in the saddle."

Admired by the unexperienced, it is no wonder that many Americans today seek to train under, and work with those who are so thoroughly involved in the various fields of horsemanship. Yet, even when not seeking advice, and merely riding in pleasure, novices are not surprised at all to hear Louis Brunner say, "Put some weight in those stirrups...make him hold his head up...let's run 'em, no, not gallop; there's a big difference." And then, a chuckle and a wink when you admit you don't know the difference between a gallop and a run, and he lets loose to show you. It is in watching and listening to such western horsemen as Louis Brunner that one can see why the horse, and its paralleled art, have survived, possibly even improving.

Viewing the facet of horsemanship pursued in the sports world, the numerous events scheduled each year in its field are obviously significant of its standing popularity. Projecting talent and portraying precision, amateurs and professionals alike travel hundreds of miles to participate in equestrian events, while even more crowd bleachers and flock to stadiums in anxious anticipation of what is to be presented.

Depending upon the horse, and also upon the style in which they are ridden, there are contests ranging from rodeo barrel racing, and the earning of "pleasure points", to such events as cross-country races and high hurdle jumping courses. One favorite is the famous Kentucky Derby, which gathers thousands of fans and fortune hunters each year to Louisville, Kentucky. Thus, it is obvious that the definite role of the horse in the world of sports has not been diminished and is not dying, but rather thriving.

mythical modes, there will always be excuses to be a "horse-lover", rather than a horse-rider.

Looking to such horsemen as Louis Brunner, it is evident that the field is not limited to a special few. His horses are not those ridden by aristocrats or generals, (although his son, and partner, is Lieutenant Colonel Robert Brunner), but rather, they are the fine breed which remain our country's best "cattle-ponies" and pleasure horses.

Evolving around his work with horses, the life of Louis Brunner and his wife Ruth is one of country freshness and western flavor. Seasons are often bad, causing his horses to endure severe weather, and often cost more to raise than the price they bring. But it seems these struggles are all a part of making success gratifying.

For Louis Brunner, part of this satisfaction is through the pride of being one of the breeders of the growing line of registered horses, which originated in 1955 in Mason City, Iowa. This horse is the Pony of America, or P.O.A. Its distinguishing characteristics are: Appaloosa markings, Arabian face, Quarter Horse confirmation, and a height of between 46"-54". When asked about the origin of the breed, he replied with a laugh, "The real reason, is too many rich people had too much money tied up in Shetland ponies, so they started crossing them with Arabians and Quarter Horses." For the P.O.A., ingenuity was a part of success.

Thus, for all who feel drawn by the unusual charisma of the horse, its legend is not dying, for it is yet to be completed—and for those who are involved in equestrian sports, there is an enthusiasm that has grown in

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Rebel

Bracing the back of a rebel black stallion, this picture, taken in 1921, captures Louis Brunner's marvelous riding abilities at an early age.

Defending national champions await fall after 'most successful spring program'

The Lions of Missouri Southern await the opening of the 1973 football season on Sept. 8 against Fort Hays State after completion of what Coach Jim Frazier has called "our most successful spring program."

Despite having been plagued by bad weather, illness, injuries, and other setbacks, the Lions feel a number of questions were answered in spring training.

I would have to say that this is the most successful spring program we've conducted since we've been at Southern," Frazier said. "That is, as far as the level of proficiency of many of our players is concerned."

Explaining that the purpose of spring drills is for individual improvement, Frazier said he is confident that "we made great strides in this area."

But Frazier hastened to point out that this spring's session could have been more successful: "We had more experienced athletes this spring," said.

Pointing to the future, Frazier said his 1973 Lions will be another fine defensive club. And he has the offensive personnel put some points on the reboard. If we can get past the first three games with a minimum of mistakes, we should all right."

The Lions will open at home at 8 against Fort Hays State. The following weekend, they play Southeast Missouri State University there, and the following weekend face the

College of Emporia in a home game.

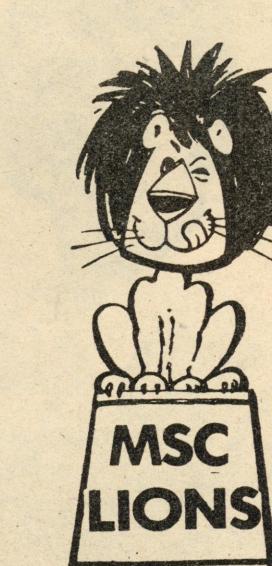
The University of Missouri at Rolla provides the opposition in a Sept. 29 game. Oct. 6 is an open date. On Oct. 13 the Lions play Kansas State College of Pittsburg; Oct. 20 is a home game against Washburn University; and on Oct. 27 it will be the Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia there.

In November action opens the 3rd against Missouri Western there, followed by Central Missouri here on the 10th. Nov. 17 is still not definitely scheduled, but it is hoped to schedule Arkansas Tech here.

An area of concern to Frazier and defensive coordinator Charley Wade at the start of spring training was at quarterback where freshman Steve Hamilton and transfer Roger Walton are attempting to fill the shoes of Ray Harding, who directed the Lions to a 12-0 record and the NAIA Division II national championship.

"Our quarterbacks made great progress this spring," Frazier said. "Both appear equal in ability and are talented young men. At this point there's not much difference between them and both will begin fall practice as candidates for the No. 1 job."

Kenny Howard, a 6-3, 210-pound freshman out of Springfield Parkview High School was one of Southern's most impressive performers this spring. Howard is the heir apparent to the tight end job vacated by graduating



David L. Evans.

"Kenny had a great spring," Frazier said. "This young man is going to be a great football player for us. He can block, and he can catch the football. He's one of several who made great individual improvement this spring."

Frazier brightens up when mention is made of his offensive line which was expected to be weakened by the loss of strongside tackle Terron Jackson, who will graduate this spring, and strongside guard Charley Hendricks who dropped from the squad.

A pair of freshmen, Bill Ruble and Larry Hill, stepped in this spring and have performed like veterans, Frazier said. Ruble is a 6-5, 240-pounder from Erie, Kans., who fills Jackson's tackle role. Hill, 6-4 and 240, mans the

strongside guard position.

Mike Mitchell and Andy Fidler manned the toughside tackle and guard positions respectively. Jerry Adkisson and Roger Hall, a pair of rugged freshmen, challenged for starting jobs throughout the spring.

Hall, a Joplin Parkwood graduate, did double duty, filling in at strongside guard and backing up starter Mike Cole at Center.

Completing Southern's alignment up front were wide receivers Bernie Buskin, Kerry Anders, and newcomer Gary Aggus, a freshman from Joplin Memorial, who didn't play last fall.

"Buskin had a good spring," Frazier said. "Aggus did a fine job. He made a few mistakes, but Gary has great hands and fine speed. Kerry was hampered by a pulled hamstring muscle."

While Walton and Hamilton were fighting for the quarterback slot, sophomore John Carter and freshman Fred Gnehrich were pressing Terry Starks and Lydell Williams for starting berths at tailback and fullback, respectively. Starks suffered a dislocated shoulder during spring drills, but Frazier reports the 6-2, 210-pound tailback has encountered no complications and will be ready to go next fall.

"John Carter just had an excellent spring," Frazier said. "When Terry was injured, John stepped into the tailback job and did a great job."

Defensively, the play of a couple of freshmen and a transfer

made a personnel switch work smoothly this spring.

Frazier and defensive coaches Tony Calwhite and Jim Hoots experimented with tackle John Watson, a 6-4, 235-pound sophomore, at middle linebacker and linebacker Barry Korner to the strong safety position.

Watson and Korner turned in strong performances at the new positions, Frazier said.

"Ken Stracke (a freshman from Parkwood) manned the Lion linebacker position and was very consistent all spring," Frazier said. "John LaBlank (a freshman) and Ivan Weinel (a transfer from Kansas) stepped in at tackle and did good jobs. Ron Barnes, our other tackle, was solid throughout the spring."

Frazier noted that Larry Cameron and John Howard, the defensive ends in Southern's 4-3-4 alignment, were brilliant in the season-ending scrimmage. "They simply would not let us run outside," he said.

In the secondary, if the Lions had to open the season today, Frazier said he would start John Busalacki and Tom Warren, former Joplin Parkwood quarterback and a transfer from Arkansas, at the corners, with Korner and Melvin Wilson at the safety positions.

"I don't know if Barry will remain at strong safety or not," Frazier said. "We're going to visit with each player on an individual basis to discuss his academic career and his football improvement."

Houston drafts John Thomas

John Thomas, MSSC 6'5, 210 and pivot, was an eighth-round choice of the Houston Rockets in the National Basketball Association college draft.

Students who plan to graduate in July should apply now for a degree!

Coach Frank Davis informed Thomas that he had been drafted by the Houston club. Davis said, "The Houston general manager phoned to report they had drafted John during the eighth round," and that the "Rockets had watched John in action on three different occasions and felt he could be another Bill Bridges". Bridges, playing for Los Angeles, is known as one of the best rebounding forwards in the NBA.

Thomas has racked up 1,500 rebounds and 1,776 points, holding almost all Southern scoring and rebounding records. Thomas has twice led the Lions to the NAIA national tournament.

Notification from the Rockets will inform Thomas of dates for the Rockets rookie camp. Thomas said, "I think I can make it through the rookie camp." "It will be a great challenge to play professional basketball." Thomas has not decided if he will sign a professional basketball contract with the Rockets.

Thomas is an education major at MSSC and is currently student teaching at Washington School.

Three more standouts sign

Three more high school standouts have signed letters of intent to attend MSSC next fall.

Two of the three are from Aurora and the third is from Tulsa.

The Tulsan is Jim Thompson, a senior at Webster high school in Tulsa. Thompson, a 6-2, 185-pounder, went both ways for the Webster Warriors who placed second in their conference last fall.

As a defensive end, Thompson averaged five tackles a game. He caught 55 passes for 660 yards and five touchdowns as an offensive right end.

Thompson was named offensive lineman of the year in District 7AAA as well as earning all-district honors.

A two-year letterman at Webster, Thompson is the son of Mrs. Carol H. Thompson of Tulsa.

Coach Jim Frazier said of Thompson: "He is truly a fine prospect. He has the speed to give us a deep threat from the tight end position. We're looking forward to having Jim join us next fall."

Larry Huey and Steve Branstetter are the two from Aurora. Both were outstanding linemen for Coach Charles McCallister at Aurora this past fall.

Huey, a 6-3, 235-pounder, earned all-state as well as all-Big 10 Conference honors last fall. He was one of the leading Class AA vote-getters on the Joplin Globe's all-district team last fall.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Sonon Huey, the rugged pivot was recruited by Coach Tony Calwhite. "We are very excited about having an area player of such high caliber become a member of our organization," Calwhite said. "Larry is the type of individual we need to carry on our winning tradition."

Branstetter, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Branstetter, is a 6-3, 205-pound guard who earned all-state honors last season. He also was a member of the Joplin Globe's all-district team.

"Steve, we believe, has the potential to become an outstanding college athlete," Calwhite said. "We're confident this young man will play a lot of ball at Missouri Southern."

Soccer team upsets Arkansas

The Missouri Southern State soccer team pulled a stunning upset in defeating the University of Arkansas 2-0 in a game played here April 7. A week later the Lions dropped a 2-1 game to Kansas State at Pittsburg.

The Arkansas game was the first game of the spring season for both schools, but it was clear from the start that Southern was eager to knock off the Razorbacks and become the first team to beat the University of Arkansas.

Both Lion goals were scored in the first half. Jim Nieman and Charles "Mouse" Ward were the two scorers for Missouri Southern.

From then on it became a question of defense. Trying a zone defense for the first time, the full-backs and goalie were in control most of the time.

Arlin Luttrell, playing goalie, and Dave Wheelock, Elbert Biddlecome and Glen Swoveland as fullbacks, withstood all of Arkansas' attacks.

Outstanding efforts in mid-field and on the forward line were put in by Mike Edwards, Charles Ward, Jim Nieman, and Darryl Sims.

In the Pittsburg game, the Gorillas scored early in the first half with a strong wind at their back. But the Lions tied the game just before half time when Darryl Sims converted a pass from Jim Nieman and scored from six yards out.

With the wind at their back in the second half, the Lions were just a little bit too confident. Although they attacked time and time again they were unable to penetrate the goal area. Just as it seemed that the game would end in a draw, Pittsburg came up with the ball in a scramble in front of the goal and scored for the winning goal. Final score was 2-1.

The last game of the short spring soccer season proved to be the most exciting. Two weeks after losing to Kansas State the Lions faced the Gorillas again.

This time it looked as though MSSC were going to reverse the tables. Leading 3-1 with 30 minutes to go, the Lions looked like sure winners.

But playing the whole game without substitutions and a number of top players being unable to play, it was more than the defense could handle and the Lions eventually bowed 4-3.

The three goals for MSSC were scored by Darryl Sims, Larry Cameron, and Dan Travers.

"We learned a lot of things that should help us have an exciting season this fall," said Coach Harold Bodon. "I was quite pleased with the effort by our players."

Golfers wind up seventh

Missouri Southern golfers wound up seventh in the Crossroads of America Invitational Golf Classic at Briarbrook Golf and Country Club which finished play Saturday, April 14.

The host Lions finished seventh behind the champions from the University of Missouri-Columbia, Cameron College of Lawton, Okla.; East Central State College of Ada, Okla.; Oral Roberts University of Tulsa; Tulsa University; and Southwest State University.

The victorious Tigers of Mizzou posted a four-man total of 295 to top Cameron for the championship of the 36-hole attraction, 588-592.

Thinclads set records in Springfield relays

Southern's thinclads set two school records in the SMS Relays on Saturday, April 28.

Jeff Davis vaulted 13'6" establishing a new record for MSSC. The Lion mile relay team of Bob Baldwin, Dale Brotherton, Dale Heitz, and John Carter, also set a record with a clocking of 3:29.6.

In the junior college division, Keith Costley placed fifth in the long jump.

Several members of Southern's team were entered in the Relays. Events and their best efforts are listed below:

100 yd. dash — Kerry Anders 9.8

One mile run — Ken Jones 4:46
440 yd. relay — Carter, Heitz, Barry Korner, Anders 44.2

880 yd. relay — Brent Thompson, Baldwin, Chuck Webb, Jeff Davis 1:38

Distance medley — Carter, Heitz, Brotherton, Jones 10:28

Mile relay — Carter, Baldwin, Heitz, Brotherton 3:29.6

Shot put — John Watson, 45'6"; Vic Rowden, 41'11"

Discus — Watson 120'

Pole vault — Davis 13'6"

Long jump — Korner, 21'11"; Perry Graves 22'

Triple jump — Korner 42'; Graves 46'5"

Javelin — Korner 171'

High jump — Graves 6'4"

JUNIOR COLLEGE DIVISION

Shot put — Gary Hamilton 41'

Long jump — Keith Costley 21'

5th place

Triple jump — Costley 42'

High jump — Costley 6'1"

Horsemanship (from page 26)

compliance with the legend. Yet, for those who have been pulled under by progression, letting their opinions grow stagnant, the horse is indeed a dying legend. Such a pity that the television



Winner

Bob Runyon, right, receives a trophy, and his name has been placed on the athletic plaque of the men's residence hall, as winner of a table tennis tournament between first and second floor. Randy Claxton, who organized the tournament, presents the award.

Apathy

(from page 5)

cover anything vaguely related, and has no meaning now to people."

Other psychology professors spoke of apathy chiefly in terms of non-involvement, and do not consider it a problem. One insisted:

"I don't think it is just to accuse MSSC of being apathetic. The majority of students are dedicated to obtaining an education, come from homes which have lacked the frills of life, and who have more down-to-earth outside interests in the surrounding community that occupy their time."

Another agreed, saying,

"Many of our students came primarily to get an education (as defined as what one gets from books and attending class) and are not interested in anything else."

On the question of how faculty can help in reversing apathy, one professor suggested, "Learning situations can be on each side of the desk; that is, a 'sharing' and not a 'delivering' of views by either teacher or student — a recognition by both that there are pros and cons associated with views, all of them."

Another, who found no apathy problem, feels that he has only met it in one or two students "who could not be stimulated with even better than normal effort."

Students seem to consider apathy a greater problem in college than teachers. One freshman on the Dean's list feels she has lost the will to learn through years of apathy drummed in by poor teaching methods, and gets

through by short-lived memorization. Another noted that most students take only needed credits, and are often angry if they find they have taken a class not required for their major.

No matter where apathy is manifested, it seems to have its roots in the classroom, chiefly in elementary schools. People learn to be apathetic there, and it enters into every aspect of life, including work, voting, following the news, hobbies, organizations and even, most basically, homelife.

Some people dismiss apathy as a myth and others formulate means of battling it; some rebel against their own apathy and others do not even realize they are apathetic. New words are invented for it and studies conducted on it, but it comes down to one thing, as expressed by Dr. Junkins.

"You were once a very curious person."